DRAFT CHAPTER 15: THE PUBLIC FACILITIES PLAN

Overview

The Public Facilities Plan (the Plan) makes recommendations regarding the provision of public facilities needed to serve existing and planned population growth through the efficient, equitable, safe and accessible delivery of public services in accordance with the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan and identified levels of service. This chapter also recognizes and supports community facilities built and operated by other private and non-profit entities. Together, these facilities are an important aspect of maintaining a high quality of life for county residents, businesses and visitors.

The Plan helps to guide the acquisition, location and construction of public facilities in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan. To this end, the Plan identifies levels of service, general locations, sizing and site criteria to guide needed public service improvements. The Plan is also used to guide substantial accord determinations for new facilities as required by the **Code of Virginia**. In addition, the Plan is a key resource for developing the county's Capital Improvement Program – the five-year fiscal programming document for public facility provision.

It should be noted that the levels of service identified in this chapter generally apply to locations outside of the Rural Residential/Agricultural and Residential Agricultural areas. These rural areas currently do not have, and are not planned to have, the same levels of service as the more developed and developing areas of the county. However, the Plan does recognize that existing rural public facilities have parity with newer facilities in more developed areas of the county.

The Plan provides facility recommendations that address service needs within the next 20 years. Due to changing external and internal factors affecting these recommendations, the Plan and its recommendations should be updated every five years in conjunction with the overall Comprehensive Plan.

The Plan does not address funding ability, responsibility or capability, debt capacity, or other financial concerns or issues. That said, the county will evaluate funding sources and make recommendations to the Board of Supervisors regarding the allocation of available resources for the provision of capital facilities through the annual Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and related budget processes. Furthermore, this document does not address staffing, programming, design, equipment or other operational factors. Facility location recommendations should be viewed as general to promote flexibility in site acquisition processes. Facility recommendations are not listed in any kind of priority order. Prioritization and funding of facilities should be determined by the Board of Supervisors, with staff recommendations, and citizens through separate processes outside the scope of this guiding document.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

- **Support Efficient, Equitable & Effective Provision of Public Facilities and Services**
- **Identify Appropriate Level of Service Standards**
- **Provide Guidance to New, Replacement and Renovated Facilities**
- **Use Public Facility Provision as Catalyst for Development & Redevelopment Efforts**
- **Support Private Sector Efforts & Partnerships in Community Service/Facility Provision**
- **Provide Guidance to the Capital Improvement Program (CIP)**

The Public Facilities Plan is divided into several sections based on the department responsible for providing that particular public facility or service. The sections of the Plan are:

- Fire/Emergency Medical Services
- Police
- Sheriff's Office
- Libraries
- Public Schools
- Parks and Recreation
- General Services (Government Center, Aviation Services, Solid Waste, Fleet Management)
- Mental Health & Social Services
- Telecommunication Facilities.

Many departments use The Public Facilities Plan as their department's master plan for facility needs, while some departments have their own adopted master plans, including:

- Aviation Services – *Airport Master Plan*
- Sheriff's Office – *Community Corrections Master Plan*
- General Services – *Government Center Master Plan*
- Parks & Recreation – *Parks & Recreation Master Plan.*

This Public Facilities Plan provides additional guidance to these departments. With the adoption of this Plan, each department master plan should be reviewed and aligned with the recommendations of the overall Comprehensive Plan.

Major considerations used in the development of The Public Facilities Plan include the following:

❖ Existing and future land use patterns

❖ National and state standards for levels of service goals

❖ Adequate facilities and service coverage

❖ Lifespan and lifecycle of facilities

❖ Parity of facilities and services

❖ Fiscal responsibility

❖ Community-based facility investments promoting reinvestment and revitalization.

The Public Facilities Plan chapter is comprised of two major components:

• General Public Facilities Guidelines providing direction for the general evaluation of public facility proposals. These guidelines should apply to all public facilities regardless of type.

• Facility Recommendations that provide more detailed information including levels of service standards, new facility location guidance, new facility recommendations and other criteria specific to the type of facility being proposed.

APPROVING NEW PUBLIC FACILITIES

New public facilities are vetted through a site evaluation process involving the requesting department along with other county departments to identify appropriate potential sites. A formal report is prepared for the requesting department to use when making a site selection. This report is a high-level review of sites to inform the department of any major issues associated with public use of that site.

Once a site has been selected, negotiations are held with the property owner to determine if they are willing to sell their property and at what price. Once a contract has been developed, but prior to its closing, the site is required to receive either zoning or substantial accord approval according to the *Code of Virginia*. These public processes ensure that the community has an opportunity to review proposals for facilities and that the facility itself is in compliance with the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan. In addition, any significant expansion or change to an existing public facility also requires zoning or substantial accord approval.

In some instances, development proposals or property owners may offer to dedicate land for public facilities or provide for actual construction of a facility that would then be leased or sold to the county for operation. Such facilities and sites, if deemed acceptable by the county, should comply with the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan and meet the needs of the department operating the facility.

General Public Facility Guidelines

The following General Public Facilities Guidelines should be used when addressing the provision of new public facilities and related land use issues:

➢ **Data-Driven Facility Provision.** Base public facility provision and improvement decisions upon documented and objective assessments of need, demand, capacities, fiscal responsibility and the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan.

➢ **Co-Location.** Co-locate public facilities wherever possible and appropriate. Co-locate utility improvements such as, but not limited to, pump stations, water towers, etc., with public facility sites. Look for ways to create shared spaces in facilities for use by other departments where appropriate.

➢ **Facility Maintenance as a Priority.** Support funding priorities that properly maintain existing facilities. Facility condition should be analyzed on a regular basis in support of a systematic, ongoing, preventative maintenance program. Facility improvements should use quality design and construction that provide long-term cost savings.

➢ **Sustainable Facility Design.** Incorporate green building design and other energy-efficient practices in the construction, renovation and operation of public facilities. Encourage facilities to be designed to reduce energy needs, water consumption, waste and stormwater runoff.

➢ **Site Acquisition.** Acquire new public facility sites in advance of, and/or in conjunction with, development and acquire land adjacent to existing public facility sites planned for renovation or replacement when land becomes available. These acquisitions should be accomplished using sound real estate principles and practices and in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and policies. Consider the impacts of new facilities in relation to growth as identified in The Land Use Plan chapter. Construction of new facilities should take place in areas contiguous to existing developed areas.

➢ **Linear Parks & Trails.** Incorporate and link appropriate public facilities through sidewalks, trails and other similar accommodations.

➢ **Buildable Land.** Base facility site requirements on the concept of "buildable land". Consider modification in the amount of required site area where existing public facilities are to be replaced or renovated within the established communities in which they are located. This calculation excludes required buffers, setbacks and other development restrictions, as well as areas with steep slopes, wetlands, Resource Protection Areas, stormwater ponds and other physical constraints to the use of the property.

➢ **Transportation Improvements.** Locate facilities where the road network is safe and adequate, or the roads are improved in conjunction with development or renovation of the facility. Other transportation improvements, such as traffic signals and turn lanes, may also be needed.

➢ **Public Utilities.** Connect public facilities to public water and wastewater systems, where appropriate.

➢ **Rezoning Proposals & Facility Impacts.** Provide information on the impacts on public facilities of specific development proposals during the zoning process.

➢ **Unplanned Facility Needs.** Consider public facilities outside of the recommendations of this document in conjunction with amendments to the Comprehensive Plan.

➢ **Facility Parity.** Support parity in the quality, capabilities and provision of public facilities throughout the county.

➢ **Facilities and Revitalization.** Use public facility provision, parity and similar investments as one aspect of an overall approach to revitalizing communities. Support renovations to existing facilities in established communities that facilitate parity. These public investments into established communities should be used to spur private investment in these areas as well. When existing facilities reach a condition where it is more economically feasible to replace the facility rather than renovate it, these new facilities should be rebuilt on, or as close as possible to, the existing site to maintain service to the community.

➢ **Unused Facilities.** Re-use abandoned or unused facilities in a cost-effective manner. If the facility is deemed no longer usable for any public facility usage, the facility should be declared surplus and sold with revenue going towards new facility construction.

➢ **Facility Locations.** Proposed facility locations as shown on Facility Recommendation maps display general facility locations and should not be used for specific location identification.

➢ **Community Resource Centers.** Purpose-built or leased Community Resource Centers (CRCs) should be pursued as a model of multi-department service and program delivery to the community in a cost-effective and efficient manner. In this approach, CRCs would have a primary function of a library, indoor recreation center or human services center while also including space for other community needs. For example, a library facility as a CRC could include space for parks and recreation programs, human service provision and/or other department service/program provision. These multi-use facilities would allow greater access to services and programs in proximity to communities. This approach should also be more cost-effective in that multiple agencies could make use of CRC space rather than each agency pursuing their own space needs. Designs for CRCs should be appropriate to the programs and services they would house, the communities they would serve and be flexible to the needs of multiple county departments.

➢ **Partnerships.** Where appropriate, pursue partnerships with private and non-profit agencies to assist in the development of necessary community facilities and infrastructure.

➢ **Community Identity.** Consider the naming of public facilities as an element of placemaking and to foster positive community identity. Involve the public in facility naming where appropriate.

➢ **Facility Impacts on Community.** Identify ways to mitigate potentially negative impacts on adjacent properties and neighborhoods when considering new or expanded public facilities.

Fire & Emergency Medical Services

OVERVIEW

The mission of Fire & Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is to protect life, property and the environment through a comprehensive fire and life safety program that ensures an adequate and timely response to emergencies.

In FY 16, personnel and equipment from 22 fire stations responded to a combined 39,756 incidents. The number of incidents has increased 60 percent between 2001 and 2016, significantly faster than the county's population increase of 27 percent. Of the total incidents reported in 2016, 75 percent were medical emergencies and 24 percent were fire-related. It is expected with the general aging of the population that medical emergency incidents will continue to increase faster than the rate of population growth over time, causing a significant impact to Fire/EMS services for at least the next decade.

In addition to the 22 fire facilities, seven volunteer rescue stations supplement county EMS transport units. These facilities include Bensley-Bermuda (2 stations), Forest View (2 stations), Manchester (2 stations) and Ettrick-Matoaca (1 station).

Fire & EMS also maintains inter-jurisdictional agreements with several surrounding localities to provide and receive additional coverage when needed.

Fire/EMS Incidents by Fiscal Year
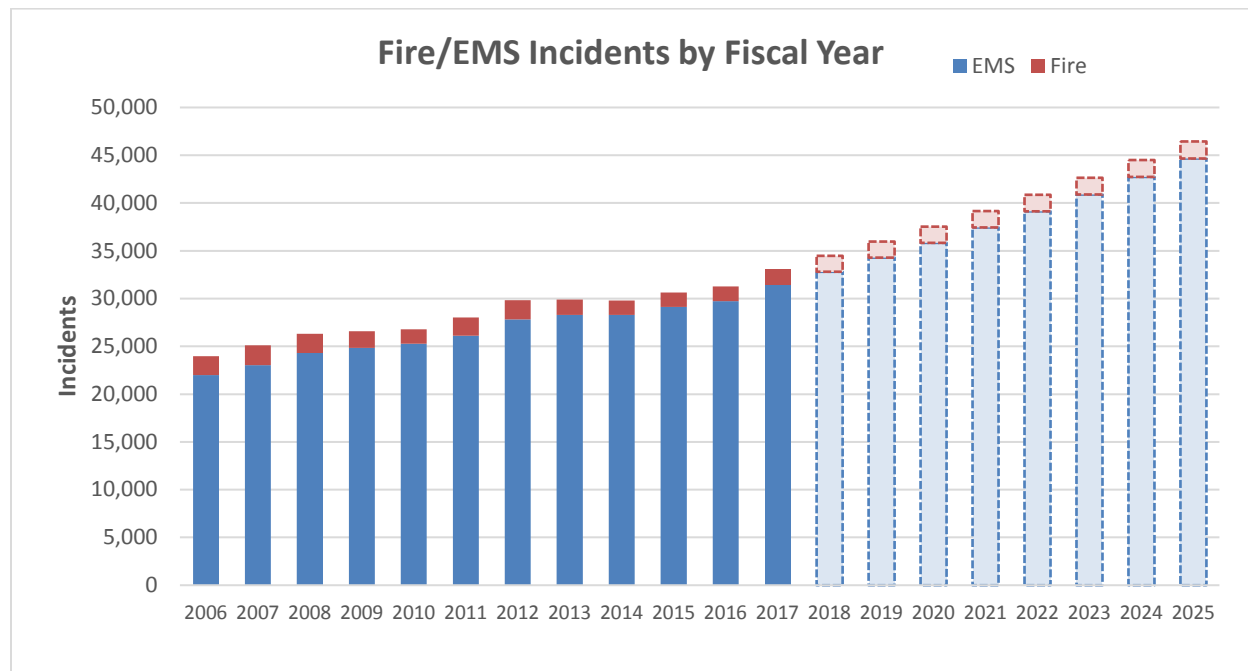
RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

The following levels of service are based upon professional industry experience and recommended standards.

Urban Zone

- **Fire Response:** Fire/EMS response goal is 7 minutes from receipt of call in the Emergency Communications Center (ECC) to arrival of first responding unit. Fire/EMS facilities should be strategically located to provide 4 minutes or less travel time for the first arriving engine company at a fire suppression incident, and 8 minutes or less travel time for deployment of an Effective Firefighting Force (first alarm assignment) at a fire suppression incident.

- **EMS Response:** Fire/EMS response goal is 7 minutes from receipt of call in the ECC to arrival of first responding unit. Fire/EMS facilities should be strategically located to provide 4 minutes or less travel time for the first responding unit equipped with an Automatic External Defibrillator or higher level capabilities at an emergency medical incident.

Rural Zone

- **Fire Response:** Fire/EMS response goal is 12 minutes from receipt of call in the ECC to arrival of first responding unit. Fire/EMS facilities should be strategically located to provide 9 minutes or less travel time for the first arriving engine company at a fire suppression incident, and 13 minutes or less travel time for deployment of an Effective Firefighting Force (first alarm assignment) at a fire suppression incident.

- **EMS Response:** Fire/EMS response goal is 12 minutes from receipt of call in the ECC to arrival of first responding unit. Fire/EMS facilities should be strategically located to provide 9 minutes or less travel time for the first responding unit equipped with an Automatic External Defibrillator or higher level capabilities at an emergency medical incident.

Effective Firefighting Force (First Alarm Assignment)

The effective firefighting response force to protect a typical 2,000 square foot single family dwelling from fire is 17 firefighters responding on firefighting equipment capable of performing rescue operations, fire suppression, forcible entry, ventilation, EMS and aerial operations.

FACTORS INFLUENCING OPERATIONS & TIMING FOR NEW FACILITIES

Priority should be given to address operational changes, service gaps and changing community conditions. New stations, expansion of existing stations, additional equipment and improved road infrastructure are recommended strategies to address reliability and capacity shortfalls. The need for Fire/EMS facility construction is based on the following parameters:

- Demand exceeds existing facility's service capacity

- Addressing service gaps

- Analysis of increasing call volumes within the district

- Growth and development trends within the district

- Growth and development outside of the current station coverage

- Changes in community fire risk, demographics, construction methods, construction materials or introduction of a special risk.

In specific circumstances, it may be necessary to work with federal and state government or private entities such as health care providers to address operational impacts. Such examples could include:

- Weight restricted bridges can prevent passage of ambulances, fire engines and/or ladder trucks.

- Access and transportation to hospitals originating from locations in the southern and western sections of the county require long transport times, which impacts the availability of emergency transport resources in these areas.

- Availability of emergency shelters within the county during events requiring home evacuations. Support efforts to utilize high schools as potential emergency shelters such as by installing emergency generators in such facilities.

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- If a Fire/EMS facility is co-located with another public facility, the site must be designed with separate ingress/egress and parking to prevent interruption to Fire/EMS station operations. Flexibility to site acreage should be provided when considering co-location. Recommended co-location opportunities could include, but need not be limited to, facilities for Police, Parks, Libraries, Water Towers, and Telecommunications facilities.

- New facility sites should have at least 3 buildable acres and accommodate a 3-bay facility. The location of Fire/EMS facilities has a significant impact on ability to serve a geographic area. Under certain circumstances, the ability to provide service may warrant modification to site criteria.

- Stations should be located with quick access to a major arterial roadway and, if possible, located near two major arterial roads offering both north/south and east/west travel.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

The effective delivery of Fire/EMS is dependent upon properly trained personnel, safe and properly maintained equipment, and strategically located and properly maintained facilities that are properly sized to accommodate personnel. The following recommended facilities includes a combination of new facilities and renovation/replacement/relocation of existing facilities to ensure proper service delivery to the public.

Current Need

- **Magnolia Green Station:** new facility in the vicinity of Otterdale Road and Woolridge Road. Addresses coverage gap and demand issues. Property identified and acquired.

- **Five Forks Station:** new facility in the vicinity of Courthouse Road and Route 288. Addresses coverage gap and demand issues. Property identified and acquired.

- **Relocate/Replace Matoaca Station:** current station is not adequate to the service demands and physical requirements of a professional station. Locate new station in the vicinity of Matoaca Road and Hickory Road.

- **Relocate/Replace Midlothian Station:** current station is not adequate to the service demands and physical requirements of a professional station. Locate new station in the vicinity of Midlothian Turnpike and Winterfield Road. Property identified and acquired.

- **Renovate/Replace Dutch Gap Station:** current station requires additional space and renovation of major building systems and interior spaces to adequately support personnel.

- **Renovate/Replace Clover Hill Station:** current station requires additional space and renovation of major building systems and interior spaces to adequately support personnel.

- **Renovate/Replace Buford Road Station:** current station requires additional space and renovation of major building systems and interior spaces to adequately support personnel.

- **Renovate/Replace Eanes-Pittmann Public Safety Training Center:** current facility requires replacement of mobile wall partitions, renovation of classroom spaces and updates to audio/visual systems to adequately support the education mission.
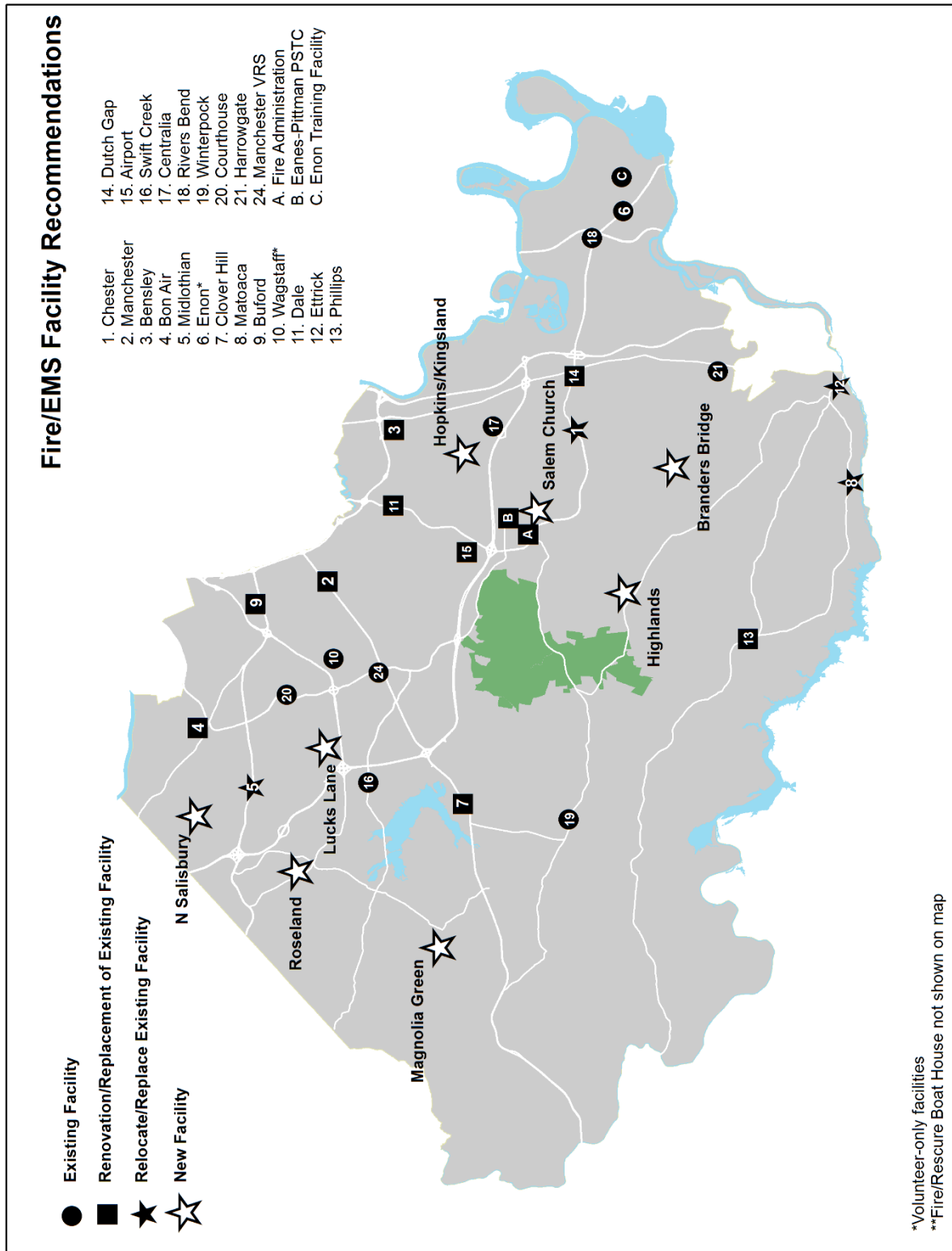
Future Need

- **Roseland Station:** new facility in the vicinity of Old Hundred Road and Brightwalton Road. Addresses coverage gap and demand issues.

- **Relocate/Replace Ettrick Station:** current station is not adequate to the service demands and physical requirements of a professional station. Locate new station in same general area.

- **Renovate/Replace Manchester Station:** current station requires additional space and renovation of major building systems and interior spaces to adequately support personnel.

- **Highlands Station:** new facility in the vicinity of Nash Road and Woodpecker Road. Addresses coverage gap. Property identified and acquired.

- **Renovate/Replace Chester Station:** current station is not adequate to the service demands and physical requirements of a professional station. Locate new station in same general area.

- **Salem Church Station:** new facility in the vicinity of Salem Church Road and Centralia Road. Addresses coverage gap and demand issues.

- **Renovate/Replace Airport Station:** current station requires renovation of major building systems and interior spaces to adequately support personnel.

- **Renovate/Replace Dale Station:** current station requires renovation of major building systems and interior spaces to adequately support personnel.

- **Renovate/Replace Bon Air Station:** current station requires additional space and renovation of major building systems and interior spaces to adequately support personnel.

- **Lucks Lane Station:** new facility in the vicinity of Lucks Lane and Walton Bluff Parkway. Addresses coverage gap.

- **North Salisbury Station:** new facility in the vicinity of Winterfield Road and Salisbury Drive. Addresses coverage gap and demand issues.

- **Hopkins/Kingsland Station:** new facility in the vicinity of Hopkins Road and Kingsland Road. Addresses coverage gap and demand issues.

- **Branders Bridge Station:** new facility near intersection of north/south and east/west planned arterial roads west of Branders Bridge Road and south/east of Bradley Bridge Road. Addresses coverage gap and demand issues.

- **Renovate/Replace Bensley Station:** current station requires renovation of major building systems and interior spaces to adequately support personnel.

- **Renovate/Replace Fire & EMS Administration Building:** current facility requires additional space and interior renovation to meet growing service demands and adequately support personnel.

- **Renovate/Replace Phillips Station:** current station requires renovation of major building systems and interior spaces to adequately support personnel.

- **Fire/Rescue Boat House:** construct a storage facility to house the fire/rescue boat on the James River for rapid deployment and weather protection.

- **Enon Public Safety Training Center:** construct new facilities for education, instructor support and storage of fire apparatus, along with restroom/locker facilities for personnel.

Recommended Road Improvements

- **Airport Station:** construct a fire service or public road from the end of Airfield Drive to Cogbill Road to improve station response area.

Fire/EMS Facility Recommendations

1. Chester
2. Manchester
3. Bensley
4. Bon Air
5. Midlothian
6. Enon*
7. Clover Hill
8. Matoaca
9. Buford
10. Wagstaff*
11. Dale
12. Ettrick
13. Phillips
14. Dutch Gap
15. Airport
16. Swift Creek
17. Centralia
18. Rivers Bend
19. Winterpock
20. Courthouse
21. Harrowgate
24. Manchester VRS
A. Fire Administration
B. Eanes-Pittman PSTC
C. Enon Training Facility

Existing Facility ●
Renovation/Replacement of Existing Facility ■
Relocate/Replace Existing Facility ★
New Facility ☆

*Volunteer-only facilities
**Fire/Rescue Boat House not shown on map

Police Services

OVERVIEW

The mission of the Police Department is:

- To serve the people of Chesterfield County with integrity and professionalism
- To protect the quality of life, safety, and security of our diverse community through proactive enforcement efforts and effective crime prevention strategies
- To lead the community in solving problems and building partnerships.

The Police Department is responsible for developing and implementing crime and crash prevention strategies and for reporting and investigating those that occur. This includes routine patrols of roadways and navigable waters.

"Brick and mortar" facilities are critical to police operations and contribute to a community member's perception of safety. The effectiveness and efficiency of police service, however, is correlated to the total number of police officers in a locality and the geographic structure of patrol beats. There are 1.58 officers per 1,000 residents in the county today; the goal is to grow the department to meet community needs and expectations. In addition to formal district stations, the Police Department operates additional facilities throughout the county that enhance police presence and aid department operations.

In 2016 the Police Department responded to 115,000 calls for service and had an average Priority One (life-threatening) call response time of 3.6 minutes.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD

- Provide district police stations and facilities that are strategically located to maximize effective and efficient public safety activities.

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- Flexibility to site acreage should be provided when considering co-location. Recommended co-location opportunities could include Fire/EMS stations.

- District station sites should have at least 3 acres of buildable area.

- Specialty functions, such as evidence storage, should be contained in the Government Center and of an appropriate site size to meet the needs of the department.

- District stations should be located to easily serve multiple beats, preferably at the center of their respective patrol area.

- District stations should be located in high-visibility areas with direct access to a major arterial road and, if possible, located near two major arterial roads offering both north/south and east/west travel.
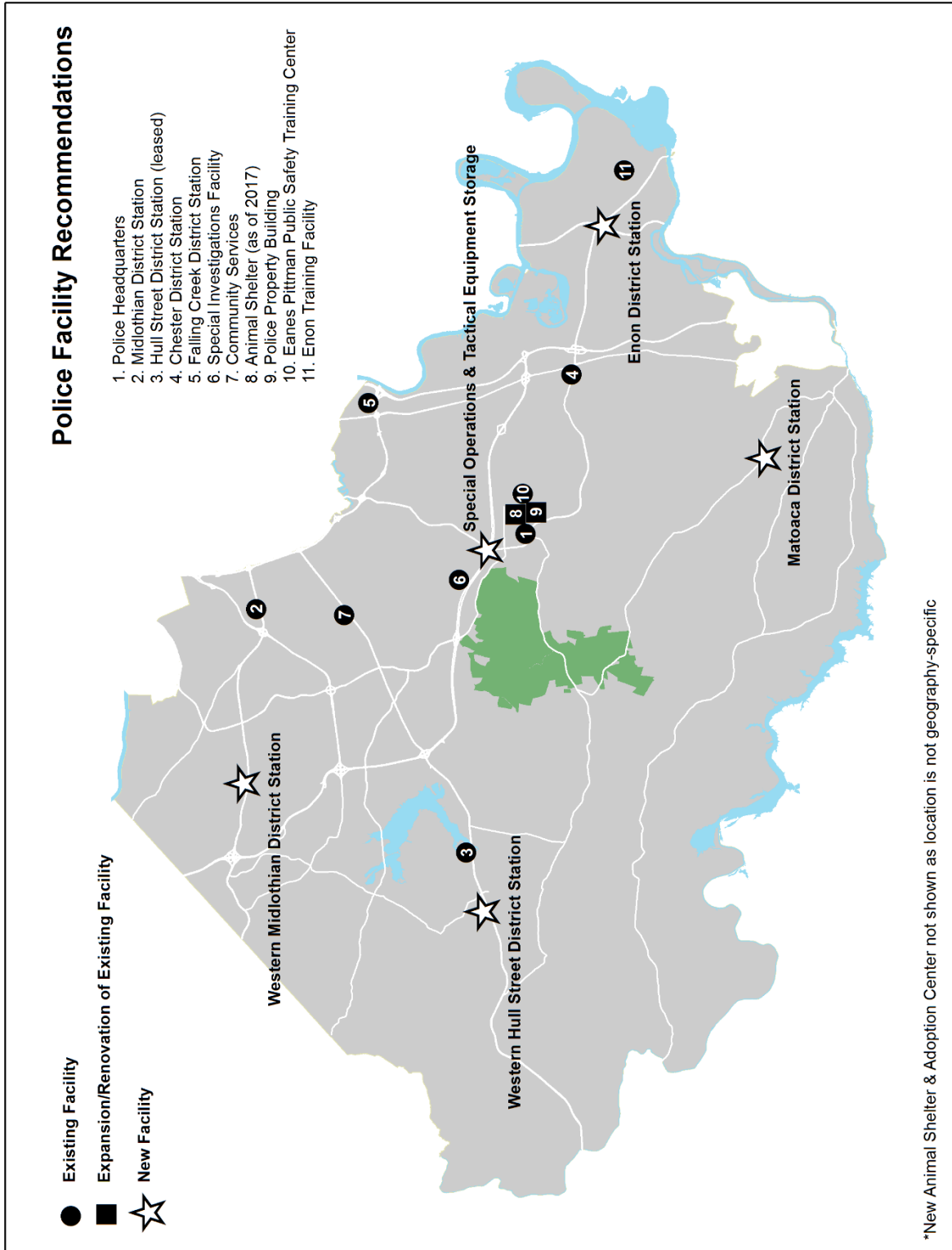
- Community Policing Offices should be located in leased space, commercial centers or other community focal points where needed.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Current Need

- **Western Hull Street District Station:** currently located in temporary space, this station should be located near Hull Street Road west of Woodlake Village Parkway.

- **New Animal Shelter and Adoption Center:** in a high-visibility area with direct access to a major arterial roadway.

Future Need

- **Special Operations Facility:** to house the Police K9 Section and other special operations units. This need could be fulfilled by renovating the current Animal Shelter after it is vacated.

- **Police Property Building:** evaluate the need for expansion of existing facility.

- **Special Operations & Tactical Equipment Storage:** close to Police Headquarters (in the vicinity of Iron Bridge Road and Route 288) to store specialized equipment and specialized tactical vehicles.

- **Western Midlothian District Station:** This station should be located near Midlothian Turnpike west of Huguenot Road to accommodate growth and development in this area.

- **Enon District Station:** in the vicinity of Interstate 295 and Route 10 to address coverage and service gaps that result from community growth and development.

- **Matoaca District Station:** in the vicinity of Woodpecker and Matoaca Roads to address coverage and service gaps that result from community growth and development.

Police Facility Recommendations

1. Police Headquarters
2. Midlothian District Station
3. Hull Street District Station (leased)
4. Chester District Station
5. Falling Creek District Station
6. Special Investigations Facility
7. Community Services
8. Animal Shelter (as of 2017)
9. Police Property Building
10. Eanes Pittman Public Safety Training Center
11. Enon Training Facility

● Existing Facility

■ Expansion/Renovation of Existing Facility

☆ New Facility

Special Operations & Tactical Equipment Storage

Enon District Station

Matoaca District Station

Western Midlothian District Station

Western Hull Street District Station

*New Animal Shelter & Adoption Center not shown as location is not geography-specific

Sheriff's Office Services

OVERVIEW

The Sheriff's Office protects Chesterfield County residents by providing for the safe and secure detention of persons entrusted to the Sheriff's custody. Though this department has many different functions, this section focuses on the provision of adult detention facilities.

There are two jail facilities that the county uses to detain inmates; the county jail located in the Government Center and the Riverside Regional Jail Authority (RRJA) complex in Prince George County.

As of fiscal year 2017, the county's jail held an average of 306 inmates while an additional 771 inmates were held at the RRJA facility.

As the county's population continues to grow, additional demands on jail space will occur. Between regional agreements with RRJA and the county's local jail facility, there is currently adequate space to house the county's anticipated inmate population.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

- Maintain a minimum jail rated capacity of 250 beds, or up to a level authorized by the Virginia Department of Corrections.

- Maintain the Virginia State Standard for detention cells at 70 square feet per person for the first inmate (single occupancy) and 45 square feet for each additional inmate in a cell.

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

Site size and location of new detention facilities is one of the most complex, controversial and potentially capital-intensive planning challenges. Considerable public, political and professional participation is required to ensure an acceptable solution to siting and building new detention facilities. Assuming availability of funds for capital investment, site selection criteria include, but are not limited to, the following suggestions:

- Sites must be of sufficient size to accommodate the detention facility, Sheriff's offices, recreation yards, buffer area and expansion capability.

- Sites must provide surveillance capability, sight and sound separation from the neighboring land uses, and permit the design of a modern facility according to accepted jail practices and standards.

- Sites must be accessible to at least one major arterial road.

SHERIFF

- Future jail facilities should be located as close as possible to the county's courts and Government Center. Sites should be well buffered from adjacent development.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Maintain inter-jurisdictional agreements for use of the Riverside Regional Jail located in Prince George County. Continue the policy of sending inmates to the regional jail in accordance with service agreements.

- Continue to work with judicial system on providing alternatives to incarceration such as the Home Incarceration Program.

- Work with partner agencies such as Mental Health to identify post-incarceration programs for those suffering from mental illness to reduce recidivism.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Current Need

- Continue monitoring jail capacity trends. Conduct jail capacity and planning study.

- In conjunction with the departments of Mental Health Support Services and Social Services, pursue an inmate intake and recovery facility separate from the county jail. Facility would house recovery, work release, workforce and weekend confinement programs. Facility should be designed to include an intake area, courts holding area and Magistrate's office and move those functions from the county jail. Facility should also be designed to accommodate post-incarceration programs.

Future Need

- Evaluate results of planning studies and take appropriate actions.

Libraries

OVERVIEW

The Chesterfield County Public Library's (CCPL) mission is to help customers transform information into usable knowledge.

CCPL's 252,000 active card holders (77% of county population) collectively borrow approximately 2.3 million print and digital items, and ask 305,000 questions of library staff each year. In addition to this traditional use and regular day-to-day traffic, CCPL customers also reserve various library meeting room spaces approximately 119,000 times annually for individual and group study, collaborative work, community meetings, or to attend any of the 4,000 high quality learning programs offered each year. Put into perspective, each county resident, on average, borrows approximately 10.5 items annually, and 47% of card holders actively use dedicated branch library meeting room spaces. CCPL services have expanded beyond their traditional role of only providing access to information and materials. Today, CCPL partners regularly with other county agencies, as well as various community groups, to provide client, group and community meeting space and to support artistic, cultural, informational, social and technical programs and services. The library system also provides critical support during emergency situations and has programs to support economic development and revitalization efforts.

The county's 10 branch libraries are the primary platform for county residents to access library services and resources. According to current data, only one of CCPL facilities meets the recommended 0.82 square feet per capita standard. The current system average square foot per capita is 0.5 with half of CCPL's facilities falling below this system average. The lack of properly sized facilities has hindered and will continue to hinder the customer's ability to effectively access library facilities and in turn library services and resources. The following chart shows the correlation between facility size defined by square feet per capita and facility use defined by visits per capita.

General observations indicate that CCPL branches above 0.5 square feet per capita (Bon Air, Central, Ettrick-Matoaca, La Prade, North Courthouse) show a marked (25%) increase in visits per capita when compared to branches that fall below 0.5 square feet per capita (Chester, Clover Hill, Enon, Meadowdale, Midlothian). More specifically, the volume of visits to Midlothian and Bon Air exceeds the size of the facility; while at Clover Hill the population of users within the branch area far exceeds the facility size. In other words, smaller facilities relative to the populations they serve inhibit the customers' ability to access library services and resources.

Public Library Statistics – Fiscal Year 2017*						
Branch	Year Built	Size (square feet)	Population[1]	Sq Ft / Capita	Visitors	Visitors / Capita
Bon Air	1975	15,000	20,425	0.73	196,705	9.6
Central	1977	29,700	25,699	1.16	211,774	8.2
Chester	1996	15,500	39,961	0.39	166,136	4.2
Clover Hill	1994	15,100	62,174	0.24	191,643	3.1
Enon	1992	4,100	14,493	0.28	47,700	3.3
Ettrick-Matoaca	1975	8,000	15,644	0.51	62,273	4.0
La Prade	2001	20,000	33,491	0.60	199,283	6.0
Meadowdale	2008	20,000	46,217	0.43	182,980	4.0
Midlothian	1987	15,000	34,729	0.43	206,742	6.0
North Courthouse	2016	20,000	35,343	0.57	55,851[2]	1.6
Total		162,400	328,176	0.49	1,521,087	4.6

*Note: All branches except for Central were closed on Thursdays during this period
1: Population derived from housing units nearest by drivetime radius to each branch
2: Facility was only open from January-July 2016

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

The proposed Level of Service (LOS) standard will meet the needs of the community and is based upon the following two factors:

- Public service standards developed by the Library of Virginia based upon local and regional benchmark data that recommend facility size and service level targets needed to deliver the quality library services CCPL customers expect to receive.

- Professional architectural/engineering standards designed to calculate the right amount of facility square footage needed to provide and deliver enough library furniture, spaces, technology, collections and services to meet the current and future library needs of the population in each branch geographic area.

When used together, these two factors provide CCPL an effective, verifiable standard to ensure that library facilities are built at the right size and in the right location to provide the right volume of library facilities, services and resources to the local community, today and in the future. The CCPL level of service standard is expressed as follows:

- Provide 0.82 square feet of library floor space per capita, per branch, per area (minimum 20,000 square feet, maximum 40,000 square feet) to accommodate customer demands for meeting room space, collaborative space, learning space, consulting space, stack space, staff space and other library service space. This standard is supported by the Library of Virginia benchmark recommendations and is mirrored in national public library benchmark data. This factor is also derived and verified through professional architectural/engineering calculations.

- Provide the right number of facilities in the right locations to allow easy, 10 minute relative drive time access to the greatest number of users by branch location.

- Provide 3 items per capita, 2.5 print items and 0.5 electronic materials.

FACILITY TYPES

To accommodate modern, effective community library needs, along with future demand, the library system recommends establishing and maintaining the following types of library facilities:

Community Library: 20,000 square-feet to include a standard print collection (30-50,000 items), large multipurpose meeting room, smaller meeting spaces and specialty learning areas. Layout, furniture and finishes should be tailored to the needs of the community it serves.

Regional Library: 35,000-40,000 square feet that includes all features of the community library with additional space for a larger, more comprehensive print collection (60-80,000 items), expanded meeting spaces with more options and equipment, and specialty areas to accommodate equipment and learning tools to support collaborative work. These facilities support community and neighborhood libraries and may also accommodate after-hours access for events on a fee basis.

Satellite Library: Opportunities may arise to locate library operations in conjunction with other public and/or private facilities (Community Resource Centers) to supplement the above main system facilities. In such circumstances, satellite library facilities of 5,000-7,000 square feet of flexible space may be appropriate and could include limited material collections and services tailored to the needs of the nearby community. Options could include technology focus, print material focus or learning by appointment with a librarian focus. These facilities would be most appropriate in activity centers with walkable access to nearby communities and in support of other community and regional libraries. These facilities should not be developed in place of community or regional facilities.

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- Flexibility to site acreage should be provided when considering co-location. Recommended co-location opportunities could include, but need not be limited to, facilities for Schools, Parks, Mental Health/Social Services and/or Fire/EMS. When developed as part of a Community Resource Center, flexibility to site acreage and square footage should be given to accommodate proposed use of facility by all users.

- New facility sites should have at least 6 acres of buildable area, with consideration for additional acreage to accommodate future expansions.

- Facilities should be located with convenient access to a major arterial road and, if possible, located near two major arterial roads offering both north/south and east/west travel.

- Facilities should include connections to pedestrian, bicycle and public transportation networks where possible.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Priority is given to expanding existing libraries to at least 20,000 square feet and expanding others to at least 35,000 square feet over the construction of additional facilities. Expanding existing library facilities or building new facilities from the ground up is preferable to repurposing non-library facilities. Preference should be given to one-story library facilities to avoid increased costs. However, two-story facilities should be considered where site constraints or co-location opportunities are present.
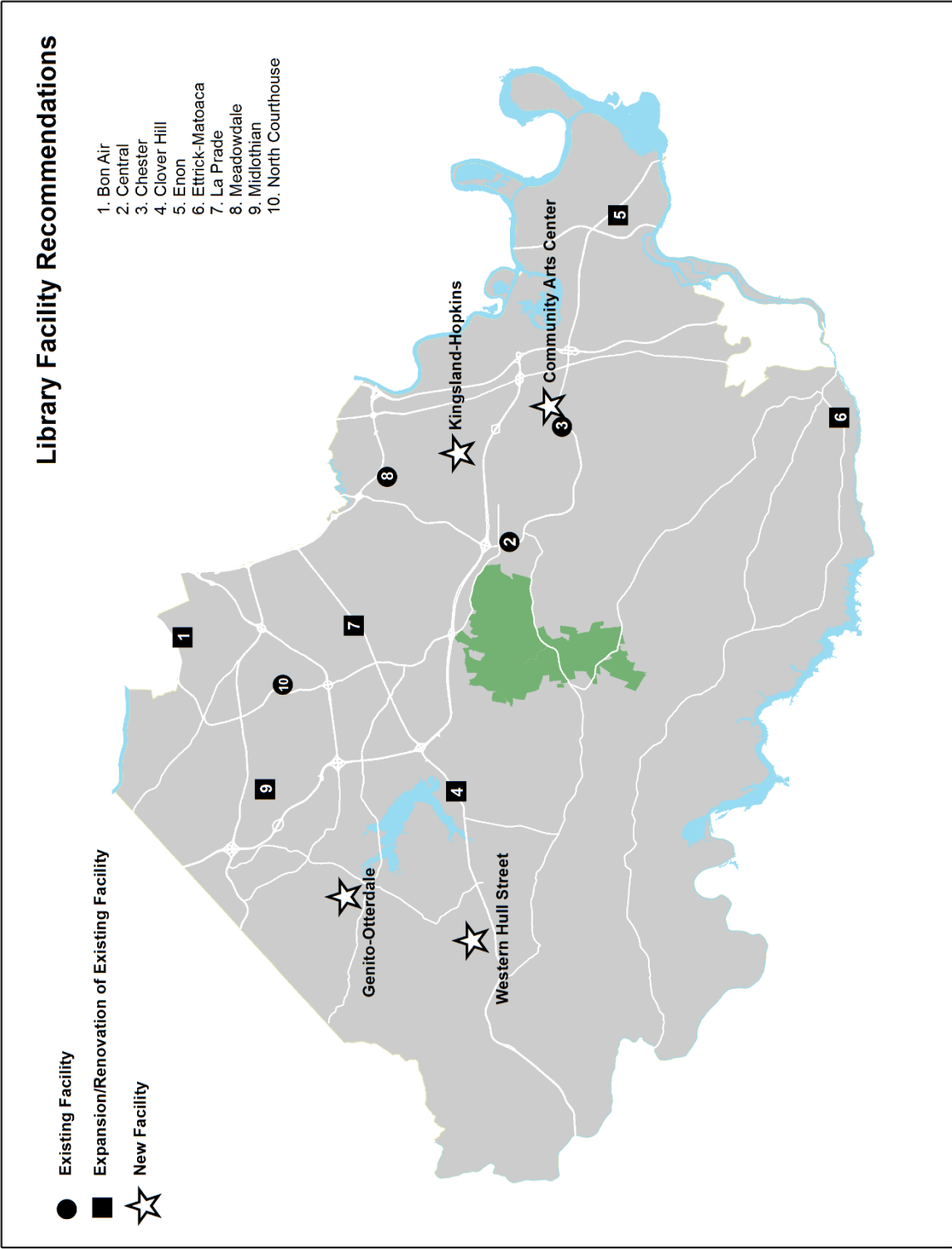
Current Need

- **Expand/Replace Midlothian Branch:** expand the current facility to 35,000-40,000 square feet or what the property will allow. Addresses demand issues related to current population levels and anticipated increases in population in this area of the county.

- **Expand/Replace Clover Hill Branch:** expand the current facility to 35,000-40,000 square feet or what the property will allow. Addresses demand issues related to current population levels and anticipated increases in population in this area of the county.

- **Expand/Replace Enon Branch:** expand the current facility to 20,000 square feet or replace with new facility at or near current site. Addresses equity and demand issues related to current population levels and anticipated increases in population in this area of the county.

- **Expand/Replace Ettrick-Matoaca Branch:** replace existing facility with a 20,000 square foot facility at or near current site. Addresses equity and demand issues related to increases in population anticipated in this area of the county.

- **Community Arts Center:** new facility adjacent to Chester Branch Library. Public-private partnership effort to provide unique event space for programs.

- **Expand/Replace Bon Air Branch:** expand the current facility to 20,000 square feet or what the property will allow. OR construct new **Robious Branch** facility at 20,000 square feet at reserved property. Either option would address demand issues in this area of the county.

- **Expand La Prade Branch:** expand the current facility to 35,000-40,000 square feet or what the property will allow. Addresses demand issues related to anticipated increases in population in this area of the county.

Future Need

- **Western Hull Street Branch:** new 20,000 square foot facility in the vicinity of Otterdale Road and Hull Street Road. Addresses service gap and demand issues related to increases in population anticipated in this area of the county.

- **Genito-Otterdale Branch:** new 20,000 square foot facility in the vicinity of Genito and Otterdale Roads. Addresses service gap and demand issues related to increases in population anticipated in this area of the county.

- **Kingsdale-Hopkins Branch:** new 20,000 square foot facility in the vicinity of Kingsdale, Chester and Hopkins Roads. Addresses demand issues in the Chester and Meadowdale branches.

Library Facility Recommendations

1. Bon Air
2. Central
3. Chester
4. Clover Hill
5. Enon
6. Ettrick-Matoaca
7. La Prade
8. Meadowdale
9. Midlothian
10. North Courthouse

● Existing Facility
■ Expansion/Renovation of Existing Facility
☆ New Facility

Community Arts Center

Kingsland-Hopkins

Genito-Otterdale

Western Hull Street

Public Schools

OVERVIEW

High performing, high quality public schools contribute to the quality of life and economic vitality of Chesterfield County. The importance of providing school facilities equitably to all county residents is paramount, as is finding ways to plan and adapt to future needs on the basis of anticipated trends in demographics and technology.

In addition to ensuring sufficient and appropriate educational space for our students, it is the responsibility of the school division to properly maintain all facilities to ensure a proper learning environment and to promote parity and equity among all schools.

Although parity among all schools is desired, the plan recognizes that schools in the county have been built over time in response to school age population demands. As neighborhoods have been approved and emerged, certain areas of the county have created a demand for schools sooner than other areas. As a result, as of 2017, county schools range in age from just under 100 years to just over seven years.

This large disparity in facility ages inherently yields newer schools offering more current, and in many cases more advanced, opportunities for students and the communities they serve. The county should strive to create and maintain parity among all schools through the use of prototype school designs, by modernizing schools on a scheduled basis or replacing the facilities as each reaches the end of its useful asset life.

> **UPDATED CHARTS – AWAITING DATA**

Elementary Schools

The county has 38 elementary schools enrolling 27,100 students in pre-kindergarten through 5th grade. Elementary schools enroll an average of 713 students each and are an average of 45 years old. Theoretical functional capacity, actual utilization and enrollment for individual schools is subject to change. Annually, this information is published in the school division's Financial Plan. The above figures are from Fall 2016.

Middle Schools

The county has 12 middle schools enrolling nearly 14,000 students in 6th through 8th grades. Middle schools enroll an average of 998 students each and are an average of 44 years old. Theoretical functional capacity, actual utilization and enrollment for individual schools is subject to change. Annually, this information is published in the school division's Financial Plan. The above figures are from Fall 2016.

High Schools

The county has 11 high schools enrolling 18,800 students in 9th through 12th grades. High schools enroll an average of 1,567 students each and are an average of 35 years old. Theoretical functional capacity, actual utilization and enrollment for individual schools is subject to change. Annually, this information is published in the school division's Financial Plan. The above figures are from Fall 2016.

Specialty Centers (LINK)

The demands of a rapidly changing society create the need to continually adapt the educational environment to best serve students. Core programs focus on communication, computation, scientific concepts and historical and geographic understanding. In addition, the division offers students the opportunity to participate in specialty centers that target special interests such as math/science, engineering, health sciences, technology, visual/performing arts and trades/technical among others. Each high school contains at least one specialty center.

CodeRVA (LINK)

Students in CCPS have the opportunity to apply and attend CodeRVA, an innovative regional high school designed to prepare students for college and careers in coding and computer science. The facility provides opportunities for real-world work experience through student internships, as well as the option to obtain industry certification and an associate's degree while completing high school requirements.

Regional Governor's Schools (LINK)

Maggie L. Walker Governor's School for Government and International Studies and the Appomattox Regional Governor's School for Arts and Technology allow gifted high school students the opportunity to focus on specific interests that may not be available in the county's high schools.

Juvenile Detention Home

Educational services, including special education, gifted and honors programs, general education diplomas, and post-graduate programs, all aligned with CCPS curriculum, are provided at JDH to detained youth in elementary through high school with the goal of successful student reintegration into their home school upon release from the facility.

OVERALL SYSTEM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Support the efficient use of public school facilities.

- Provide more community-oriented schools that act as neighborhood anchors and support community use of the facilities after school hours.

- Coordinate economic development and revitalization efforts with school revitalization and replacement as one aspect of an overall community revitalization strategy.

- Adequately maintain all facilities including schools, administrative buildings, auxiliary spaces, sports fields, playgrounds and other school division spaces. Maintenance should ensure that all facilities are safe, properly functioning as designed, support learning for students, create efficient and effective working spaces for employees and support community activities.

- Revitalization is a renovation of the facility to bring the building up to current codes and standards, while enhancing the overall learning environment. This may include replacement of, or upgrades to, building components including handicapped accessibility, HVAC, roof, electrical, windows, flooring, ceiling lighting, and current technology infrastructure and internal reconfiguration of space to support educational programs. Revitalization may include the construction of new space to provide adequate program areas. External upgrades and renovations may also be included to enhance the appearance and condition of the exterior of the facility to enhance the surrounding community. The goal of facility revitalization is to improve the physical environment of the building to enhance instruction.

- Replacement entails building a new school facility either on the same site (preferred) or at a new location within existing attendance boundaries. A school facility would be replaced at the end of its useful life when it becomes more economically attractive in the long term to replace that facility than to continue major repairs or to revitalize it. Consider flexibility to site acreage when replacing an existing facility using the current site.

- Assess facility needs on the basis of current conditions and enrollment as well as projections of future growth and enrollment.

- Provide modular classroom buildings to temporarily address insufficient student capacity and/or instructional programs. Use these structures for peaks in enrollment. Temporary modular classroom buildings should be located on school sites in areas that support instruction and to the extent possible located away from highly visible areas.

- When appropriate, school facilities should be co-located with other compatible public facilities such as other schools, libraries or parks for maximum efficiency. Flexibility to site acreage will be provided when considering co-location.

- Continue to encourage and expand joint-use agreements between school and county agencies for use of school facilities and grounds.

- Support efforts to identify and pursue alternative funding options, including private-public partnerships, to construct, replace or renovate school facilities.

- Ensure compatibility of land uses adjacent to existing schools and reserved school sites.

- Improve student access and safety by coordinating the construction of roads, sidewalks, bike paths and/or pedestrian trails to and from schools. Extend this linkage to other nearby public facilities such as parks, libraries and community centers.

- When possible, consider using multistory building configurations for new construction and additions to middle schools and high schools to reduce site requirements.

- Encourage use of prototype designs for school facilities to promote financial stewardship.

- Continue partnering effort between schools and county staff to refine school projection methodology and accuracy.

RECOMMENDED THRESHOLDS FOR FACILITIES

Assessing the capacity of a school is dependent upon the use of the facility. Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) and federal guidelines have a significant influence on pupil-teacher ratios along with other programming requirements. The methodologies defined below are used to assess system utilization and identify facilities that are, or are projected to be, over capacity.

Building Capacity

Building capacity is based upon a building's physical size and the amount of classroom space. This figure does not include programming requirements which place limitations on class sizes, reducing the number of students that can be accommodated in individual classroom spaces.

Theoretical Functional Capacity

Chesterfield County Public Schools (CCPS) uses a facility's functional capacity to measure a facility's potential usage. Functional capacity is an industry concept that accounts for the building's design capacity and incorporates pupil teacher ratios (PTR) created by various local, state and federally regulated programs such as Special Education, Title 1 and Headstart. These programs contain certain mandates limiting classroom sizes (or PTR), reducing available classroom space in the facility. PTR is the main driver of instructional programming. The school division strives to have a lower PTR than Virginia Standards of Quality requirements. Functional capacity figures change periodically. Theoretical functional capacity does not include temporary trailer space. Calculations for school functional capacity can be found on the division's web site (LINK).

Actual Utilization - This is the capacity of the school based on current use and does not include trailers. Actual utilization is monitored on an annual basis.

Actual Enrollment - Total number of students enrolled and includes students that are housed in mobile units.

% Enrollment – The decision making criteria based on actual enrollment as a percent of theoretical functional capacity.

Information on each school type, their enrollment and capacities can be found here (LINK).

The following criteria are evaluated when assessing the need for additional building capacity:

- Consider whether individual facilities are projected to be over capacity for a temporary or long-term period. If temporary, use temporary expansion strategies including modular classrooms.

- Base decisions regarding the timing and location of new schools and school additions on a comprehensive analysis of enrollment, fiscal impact, and availability of adequate resources.

- Consider the percent enrollment level as the threshold to trigger redistricting, building additions, program relocation and/or new school development according to the following recommendations at the individual school level:

Recommendations Based on Enrollment as a % of Functional Capacity		
%Enrollment	Recommendation	Actions for Consideration
Less than 90%	Monitor capacity levels.	Consider redistricting to capture enrollment from other districts as needed.
91% to 100%	Recommended school capacity.	No action.
101% to 110%	Monitor capacity levels. Determine if enrollment trend is a short-term or long-term occurrence.	1. Redistrict if long-term. 2. Begin discussions with the Board of Supervisors for funding to plan for additional space needs or new school construction if trend is long-term. 3. Consider moving programs to other facilities.
111% to 119%	Approaching threshold capacity. Determine if enrollment trend is a short-term or long-term occurrence.	1. Redistrict. 2. Begin discussions with the Board of Supervisors for funding to plan for additional space needs or new school construction if trend is long-term. 3. Consider moving programs to other facilities.
120% and Over	School is operating over capacity. Determine if enrollment trend is a short-term or long-term occurrence.	1. Redistrict. 2. Begin discussions with the Board of Supervisors to expand school capacity or construct a new school.

Elementary School Recommendations

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- New facilities on new sites should be a minimum of 20 buildable acres (land generally free of significant physical or environmental constraints). Flexibility should be considered when renovating/replacing schools on existing sites.

- Athletic facilities, practice areas and playgrounds provide students and communities with a connection to and sense of identity with school facilities. All schools will be constructed with their own athletic facilities, practice areas and playgrounds. Community access and organized recreational usage of these outdoor facilities is encouraged as appropriate.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Current Need (Projects Included in the 2013 Bond Referendum)

- **Revitalize/Replace:**

    o Beulah
    o Crestwood
    o Enon
    o Ettrick
    o Harrowgate
    o Matoaca
    o Reams

- **New Facility:**

    o **Old Hundred Elementary:** generally west of Otterdale Roads, north of Genito Road and south of Midlothian Turnpike. Facility location acquired.

Future Need

To be determined through Facility Assessment Study

- **New Facilities (timing dependent upon county/school analysis):**

    o **Hull Street/Otterdale:** generally west of Otterdale Road, east of Skinquarter Road and south of Duval Road. Facility location dedicated by Lower Magnolia Green.

    o **Otterdale/Duval:** generally west of Otterdale Road and north of Duval Road.

    o **Branders Bridge:** generally south of Route 10, north of Swift Creek and east of Bradley Bridge Road. If area develops for employment uses as per the Land Use Plan Map, this facility may not be needed.

Elementary School Recommendations

1. A. Smith
2. Bellwood
3. Bensley
4. Beulah
5. Bon Air
6. Chalkley
7. Clover Hill
8. Crenshaw
9. Crestwood
10. Curtis
11. Davis
12. Ecoff
13. E. Scott
14. Enon
15. Ettrick
16. Evergreen
17. Falling Creek
18. Gates
19. Gordon
20. Grange Hall
21. Greenfield
22. Harrowgate
23. Hening
24. Hopkins
25. Jacobs Road
26. M. Christian
27. Matoaca
28. Providence
29. Reams Road
30. Robious
31. Salem Church
32. Spring Run
33. Swift Creek
34. Watkins
35. Weaver
36. Wells
37. Winterpock
38. Woolridge

Existing Facility ●

Expansion/Renovation of Existing Facility ■

Relocate/Replace Existing Facility ★

New Facility ☆

Branders Bridge*

Old Hundred

Otterdale/Duval

Hull Street/Otterdale

Middle School Recommendations

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- New facilities on new sites should be a minimum of 40 buildable acres. (land generally free of significant physical or environmental constraints). Flexibility should be considered when renovating/replacing schools on existing sites.

- Athletic facilities, practice areas and playgrounds provide students and communities with a connection to and sense of identity with school facilities. All schools will be constructed with their own athletic facilities, practice areas and playgrounds. Community access and organized recreational usage of these outdoor facilities is encouraged as appropriate.
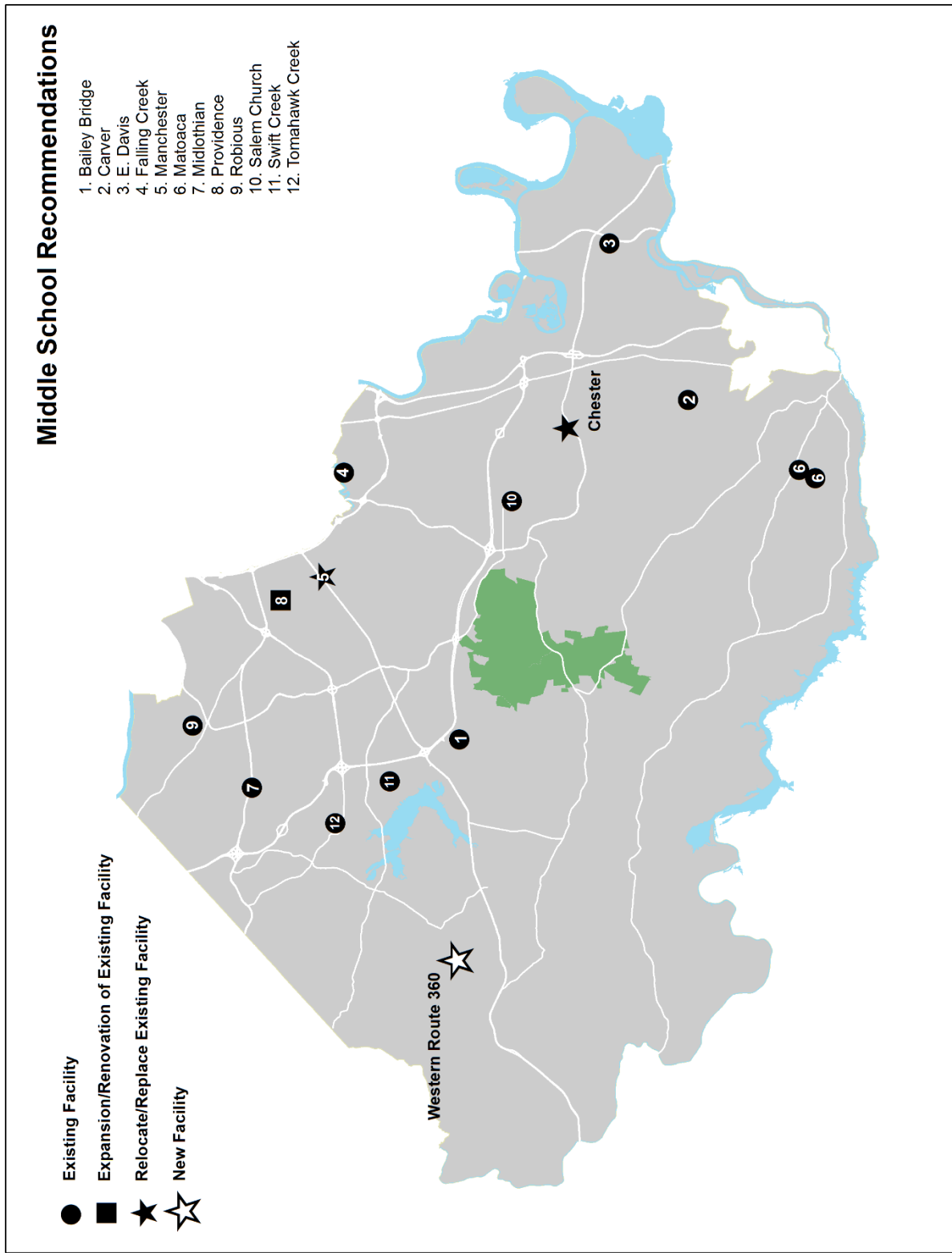
FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Current Need (Projects Included in the 2013 Bond Referendum)

- **Revitalize/Replace:**
  - Manchester
  - Providence

Future Need

To be determined through Facility Assessment Study

- **New Facilities (timing dependent upon county/school analysis):**

  - **Chester Middle School:** explore feasibility of rehabilitating current facility or reopen as a newly constructed facility at its former location in the vicinity of Chester and West Hundred Roads.

  - **Western Route 360:** in the area of Hull Street Road west of Swift Creek Reservoir.

Middle School Recommendations

1. Bailey Bridge
2. Carver
3. E. Davis
4. Falling Creek
5. Manchester
6. Matoaca
7. Midlothian
8. Providence
9. Robious
10. Salem Church
11. Swift Creek
12. Tomahawk Creek

Legend:
- ● Existing Facility
- ■ Expansion/Renovation of Existing Facility
- ★ Relocate/Replace Existing Facility
- ☆ New Facility

Chester

Western Route 360
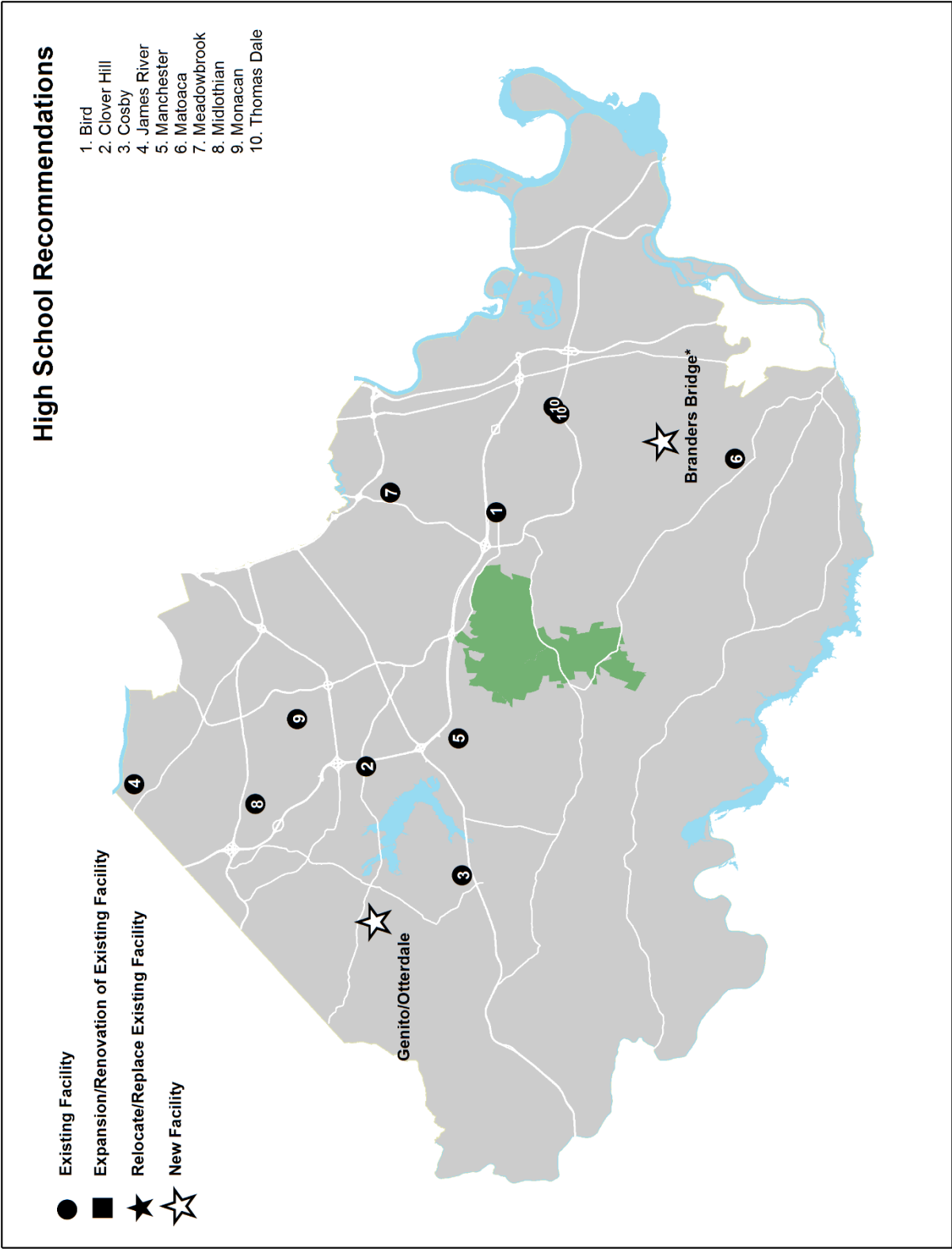
High School Recommendations

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- New facilities on new sites should be a minimum of 80 buildable acres (land generally free of significant physical or environmental constraints). Flexibility should be considered when renovating/replacing schools on existing sites.

- Athletic facilities, practice areas and playgrounds provide students and communities with a connection to and sense of identity with school facilities. All schools will be constructed with their own athletic facilities, practice areas and playgrounds. Community access and organized recreational usage of these outdoor facilities is encouraged as appropriate.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Future Need

To be determined through Facility Assessment Study

- **New Facilities (timing dependent upon county/school analysis):**

  - **Branders Bridge:** generally south of Route 10, north of Swift Creek and east of Bradley Bridge Road. If area develops for employment uses as per the Land Use Plan Map, this facility may not be needed

  - **Genito/Otterdale:** northwest of Swift Creek Reservoir.

High School Recommendations

Existing Facility
Expansion/Renovation of Existing Facility
Relocate/Replace Existing Facility
New Facility

1. Bird
2. Clover Hill
3. Cosby
4. James River
5. Manchester
6. Matoaca
7. Meadowbrook
8. Midlothian
9. Monacan
10. Thomas Dale

Branders Bridge*

Genito/Otterdale

Career, Technical and Alternative Education

Career and technical education plays an important role in the county's economic competitiveness. High-quality career and technical education enhances economic development opportunities and supports the workforce training needs of existing businesses. Graduates of these programs provide skills needed by employers in the county and region.
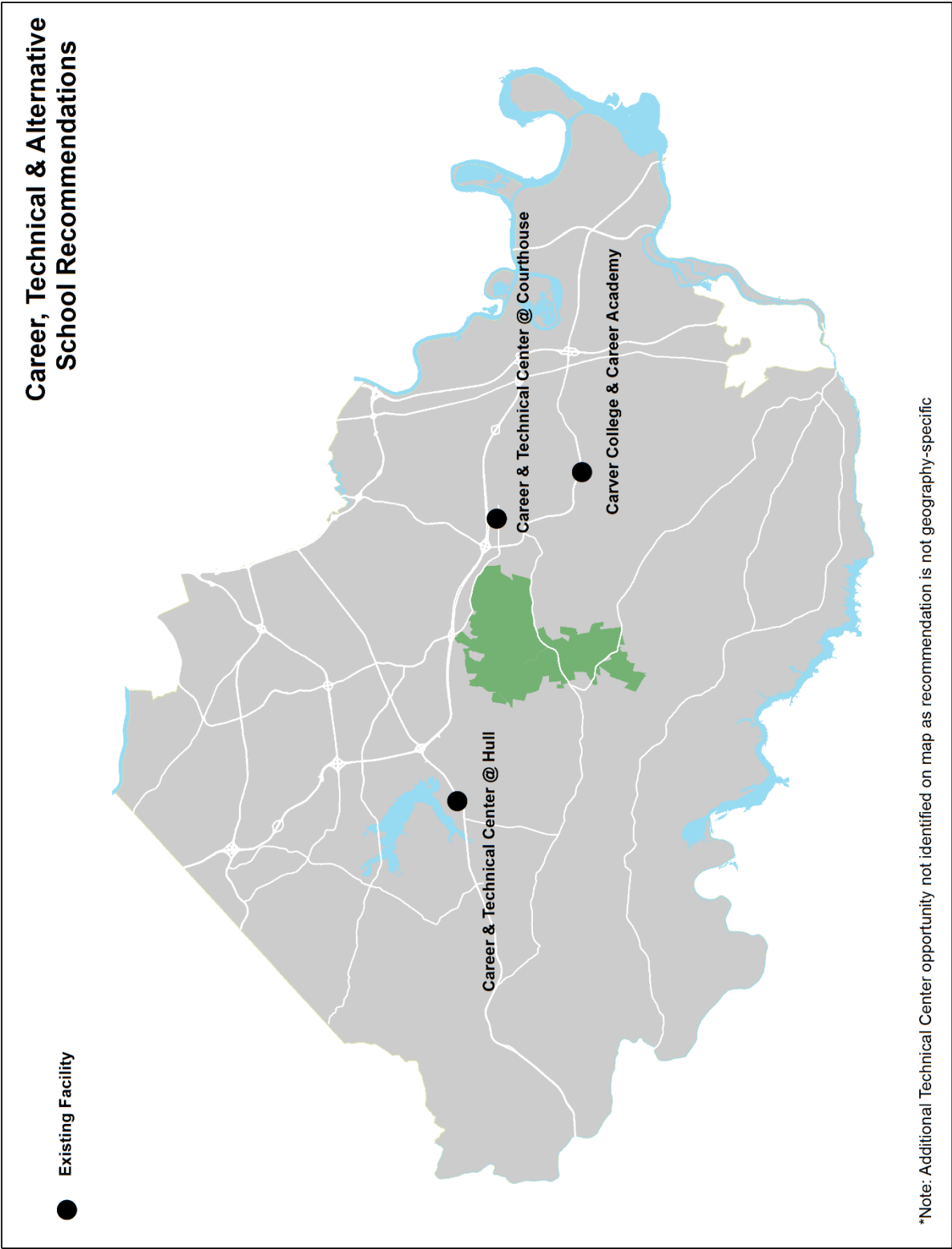
Chesterfield County Public Schools is committed to providing career and technical educational facilities that accommodate student demand and promote the development of skills required by current and future businesses by:

- o Preparing students for the world in which they live and work.

- o Meeting the demand for well-trained, industry certified workers.

- o Providing career and technical courses that are current and relevant to industry needs.

- o Collaborating with business and industry to support vocational programs.

In addition, alternative schools provide educational opportunities in facilities established and oriented to enhance learning in unique and creative ways. Such may occur in facilities shared with more traditional programs, or may be provided in separate facilities. Virtual learning is a vital component of 21st century education. Virtual schools and facilities that promote opportunities for students along with public and private partnerships should be encouraged when possible.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Additional Technical Center Opportunity:** potentially within or in proximity to business/industrial areas to promote hands-on training and experience through partnerships.

Career, Technical & Alternative School Recommendations

Existing Facility

Career & Technical Center @ Courthouse

Carver College & Career Academy

Career & Technical Center @ Hull

*Note: Additional Technical Center opportunity not identified on map as recommendation is not geography-specific

Operations and Support Space

Provide administrative, maintenance, fleet and warehousing facilities for employees and work functions that support the efficient provision of a high quality educational system in the county.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

- **School Administration Offices.** Evaluate the feasibility of renovating the School Board Administrative Office. If renovation is not feasible, evaluate the benefits of consolidating all central office staff at CTC-Hull.

- **Fleet & Facilities Operations Center.** Acquire a centrally located site adequate in size to accommodate a warehouse, office, workshop and parking areas. Facility should house CCPS operations departments including Safety & Security, Food & Nutrition Services, Facilities Maintenance & Construction and Transportation. Facility should also accommodate on-site storage of equipment, furniture and supplies, as well as parking for fleet and private vehicles, including buses.

Parks & Recreation

OVERVIEW

The Chesterfield County Parks and Recreation Department provides a high quality park system that meets the needs of residents and visitors in all stages of life through a balanced provision of active and passive recreation opportunities. Public parks serve a variety of cultural, recreational, educational, historical and natural functions, and are an important component of a high quality of life. In addition, the county park system promotes tourism through sports tournaments and other events, providing revenue for government services, local businesses and supporting economic development. The Public Facilities Plan focuses on planning for an appropriate level of service through acquisition and development of park lands and facilities in partnership with the school system, private foundations and public-private partnerships.

The county's park system contains approximately 5,100 acres of various park types and witnessed nearly 6 million visitations in fiscal year 2017. In fact, visitation to the county's park system has increased at a greater rate than population growth (76% versus 52%) between fiscal years 2000 and 2017. Trail users reached 589,000 in fiscal year 2016 for 12 parks with trails over one mile in length. Increased visitation is partly the result of improved counters and the addition of River City Sportsplex in FY 17. Regional, community and neighborhood parks comprise 2,300 acres (45%) of the county's total parklands, or 6.8 acres per 1,000 persons in 2017. These parks are home to a variety of active (athletic facilities and playgrounds) and passive (trails, open space) facilities. The remaining 2,800 acres (55%) are special

County Park System Visitation by Fiscal Year
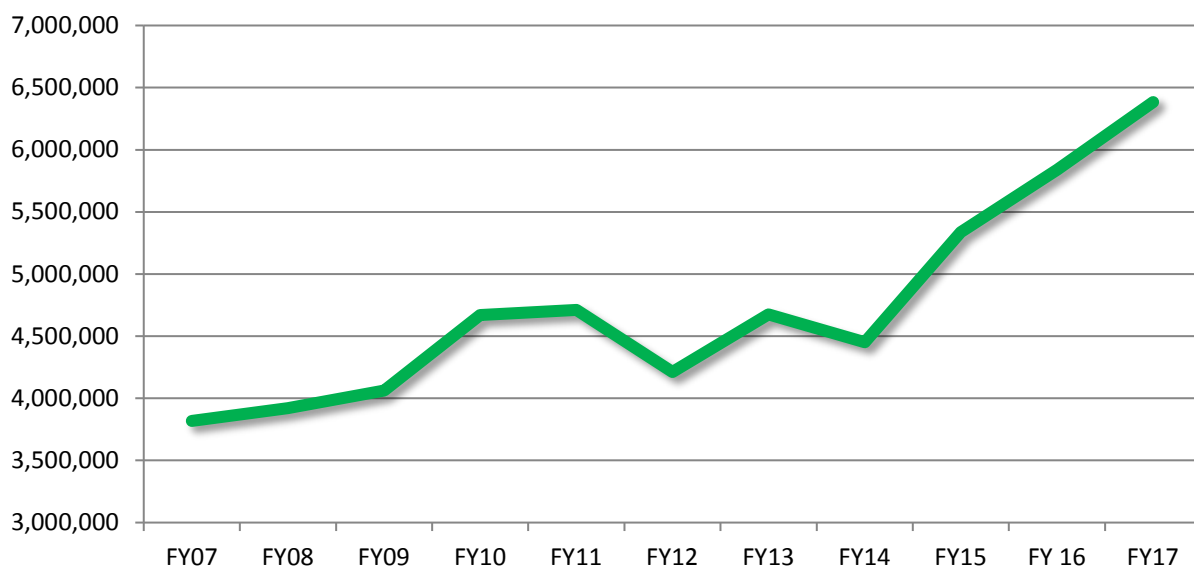
purpose parks that provide access to unique recreational, cultural, historical or environmental resources. Much of the park system is over 25 years old and many facility components, such as lighting, fencing, court and parking surfaces, irrigation and building systems (such as roofs, HVAC, plumbing/electrical) are reaching the end of their service life and will require major renovation/replacement.

In addition to the local park system, the county is home to Pocahontas State Park (the largest state park in Virginia with nearly 8,000 acres), and Presquile National Wildlife Refuge, Parker's Battery and Drewry's Bluff National Battlefield Park (all federal facilities). The Virginia Outdoors Plan, produced by the Department of Conservation and Recreation, was consulted in the development of park recommendations. This statewide document is updated every five years and provides survey findings and trend analysis related to park and recreation issues including sports, water access and trails.

SYSTEMWIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

- The *Parks and Recreation Master Plan* should be updated with the Comprehensive Plan to enhance and provide further guidance to the general recommendations outlined in the Public Facilities Plan. This effort should be adopted by the Board of Supervisors.

- Where buffers or facilities are needed, acquire land adjacent to existing park facilities.

- Where appropriate, expand existing park sites to meet level of service standards and functional requirements.

- A system of linear parks and trails should be promoted to provide non-motorized recreational opportunities. These facilities should connect county parklands as well as business areas and neighborhoods in a convenient and accessible manner. The Transportation and Bikeways & Trails chapters provide additional information regarding these facilities.

- Develop and maintain high quality and accessible park facilities for users of all ages and abilities.

- Improve access to the county's blueways (water trails on navigable streams and other water bodies) by acquiring easements and properties along major waterways.

- Promote the park system as an educational resource for healthy lifestyles, natural, cultural, historical and environmental awareness, supporting social interactions/events and promoting tourism and other economic development efforts.

- Parklands should generally be acquired at least five years prior to the expected opening of the phase one park facility. Parkland acquisition and facility development may occur prior to recommended facility timing.

- To the greatest extent practicable, parks should be co-located with compatible public and private facilities according to park type and should be in close proximity to current or planned residential areas. Special purpose parks are well suited to be located with other park types, and combination sites are encouraged where appropriate.

- Partner with the private sector, where appropriate, to develop park sites and facilities within developments that complement the development and serve community needs.

- Improve access to and within the park system for a variety of transportation options, including driving, biking and walking. Improve internal signage and wayfinding within the parks system to assist visitors.

- Renovate, replace and improve the park system with additions and enhancements to address shortfalls in service. Priority should be given to safety and code improvements.

- Evaluate each park at least every 10 years to ensure that the facilities and amenities are meeting the needs of the community in that area. Repurpose underutilized facilities to align with community needs.

- Support Community Resource Centers concept where parks may operate an indoor recreation facility outright, or be a partner in a facility operated primarily by another agency such as libraries or mental health/social services.

SYSTEMWIDE LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

Provide 9 acres of Regional, Community and/or Neighborhood parkland per 1,000 persons.

Provide 0.75 square feet of recreational center/indoor space per person.

The park system is divided into five park classes; regional, community, neighborhood, urban and special purpose. Sites may be owned or leased. Use of school grounds augments community park needs. Recreational center/indoor space includes shared use facilities within the public school system, county-owned facilities and privately-owned facilities with form use arrangement with the county.

Calculation of parkland meeting the overall Level of Service standard excludes state and national parks and includes 1) recreational facilities co-located at schools, 2) private sites with formal use agreements and 3) portions of special purpose parks that meet basic criteria for neighborhood and community park types. Parkland targets are 4 acres/1,000 persons for regional parks, 3 acres/1,000 persons for community parks and 2 acres/1,000 persons for neighborhood parks.

Pocahontas State Park acreage is not counted in county parkland figures. However, individual facilities located within the park are used towards meeting facility demands and level of service in the more specific recommendations found in the Parks & Recreation Master Plan.

The county is home to many private and commercial recreational sites that provide unique or general recreation to their paying customers. These include sports leagues, neighborhood pools and recreation areas, gymnasiums and sports parks. Collectively, these facilities complement the county park system and offer unique, local recreation opportunities.

Regional Parks

GENERAL CRITERIA

- **Size:** 100 acres or greater

- **Service Radius:** 5 miles

- **Drive Time:** 15 minutes

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- Should be located on large tracts of land with direct access to an existing or proposed major arterial road.

- Park configuration should generally assign 40% to active athletic uses, 20% to picnicking, court games and playgrounds, and 40% to natural areas with trail and other related uses.

- Each regional park should contain as core amenities: hard surface accessible routes to all principle facilities; picnic shelter with amenities and central to core activity areas; playground with age appropriate facilities grouped together and incorporating universal access features; diamond and rectangular athletic fields and court games; a soft surface and paved multi-use pathway system; an open grass play area (unstructured, not assigned); and a special use or theme-based amenity that makes the park unique in the county park system.

- Should include land suitable for accommodating as many of the following recreation activities and facilities as possible within their respective areas: diamond fields for baseball/softball and other sports that can use this type of field configuration; rectangular fields for football, lacrosse, field hockey and soccer along with other sports that can use this type of field configuration; courts for tennis, basketball, pickleball and other sports that can use this type of court configuration; lighting of fields and courts; parking; spectator facilities; restrooms/concession buildings; playgrounds; boating access to rivers, streams and lakes; picnic shelters and areas; bicycle, fitness and walking trails; general non-structured open space for outdoor activities and events, ornamental and produce gardens; nature trails, centers and other specialized recreation compatible with the park and surrounding neighborhoods.

- Recreation centers may be located within regional parks and may include multi-purpose rooms, gymnasium(s), kitchen, game room, arts and crafts facilities, classrooms, restrooms, auditoriums, fitness and/or other activities/spaces that meet the needs of county residents.

- Regional parks should be co-located with school facilities where possible and be open to the public during non-school hours. Continue shared-use agreements with public schools for use of school outdoor athletic fields and indoor spaces such as gymnasiums and classrooms for public park use.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Current Need

- **Winterpock Area:** in the vicinity of Hull Street, Winterpock and Beach Roads.

Future Need

- **Western Midlothian Area:** in the vicinity of Route 288 north of Powhite Parkway and south of Midlothian Turnpike. If sufficient acreage not found, at least two Community Parks could be substituted.

- **Eastern Matoaca Area:** between River and Woodpecker Roads east of Nash Road.

Regional Park Recommendations

Legend:
- ● Existing Facility
- □ Undeveloped Park
- ☆ New Facility

Map labels:
- R Garland Dodd Park @ Point of Rocks
- Harry G Daniel Park @ Ironbridge
- Eastern Matoaca
- Rockwood Park & Nature Center
- Western Midlothian
- Clover Hill Athletic Complex
- Irving G. Horner Park
- Winterpock
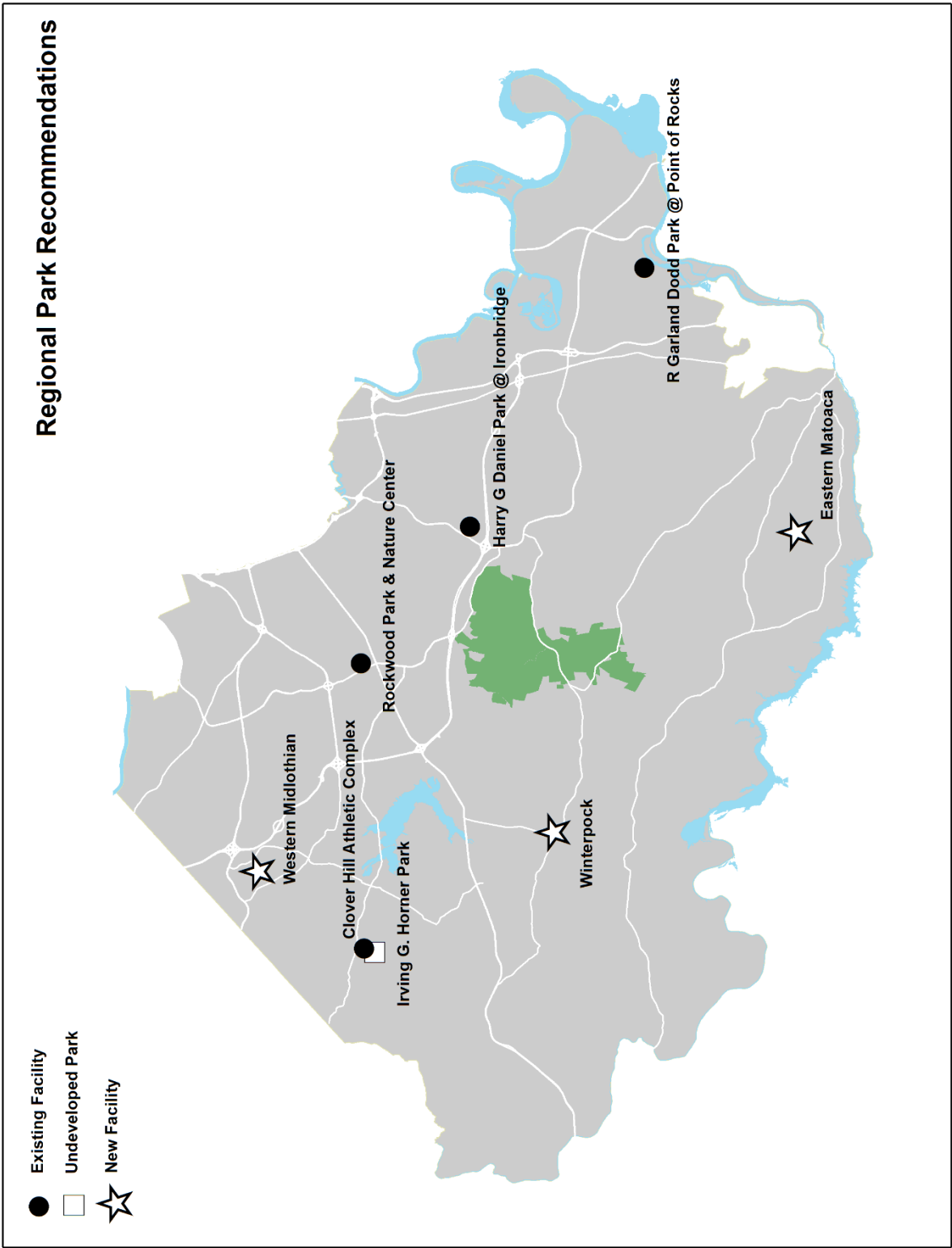
Community Parks

GENERAL CRITERIA

- **Size:** 21 – 99 acres

- **Service Radius:** 3 miles

- **Drive Time:** 10 minutes

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- Should be located on land with direct access to an existing or proposed major arterial or collector road.

- Park configuration should generally assign 30% to active athletic uses, 40% to picnicking, court games and playgrounds, and 30% to natural areas with trails and other related uses.

- Each community park should contain as core amenities: hard surface accessible routes to all principle facilities; picnic shelter with amenities and central to core activity areas; playground with age appropriate facilities grouped together and incorporating universal access features; diamond and rectangular athletic fields and court games; a soft surface and paved multi-use pathway system; an open grass play area (unstructured, not assigned); and a special use or theme-based amenity that makes the park unique in the county park system.

- Should include land suitable for accommodating as many of the following recreation activities and facilities as possible within their respective areas: diamond fields for baseball/softball and other sports that can use this type of field configuration; rectangular fields for football, lacrosse, field hockey, soccer fields and other sports that can use this type of field configuration; courts for tennis, basketball, pickleball and other sports that can use this type of court configuration; lighting of fields and courts; parking; spectator facilities; restrooms/concession buildings; playgrounds; boating access to rivers, streams and lakes; picnic shelters and areas; bicycle, fitness and walking trails; general non-structured open space for outdoor activities and events, ornamental and produce gardens; nature trails, centers and other specialized recreation compatible with the park and surrounding neighborhoods.

- Recreation centers may be located within community parks and may include multi-purpose rooms, gymnasium(s), kitchen, game room, arts and crafts facilities, classrooms, restrooms, auditoriums, fitness areas and/or other activities/spaces that meet the needs of county residents.

- Community parks should be co-located with school facilities where possible and be open to the general public during non-school hours. Continue shared-use agreements with schools for use of outdoor athletic fields and indoor spaces such as gymnasiums and classrooms for public park use.
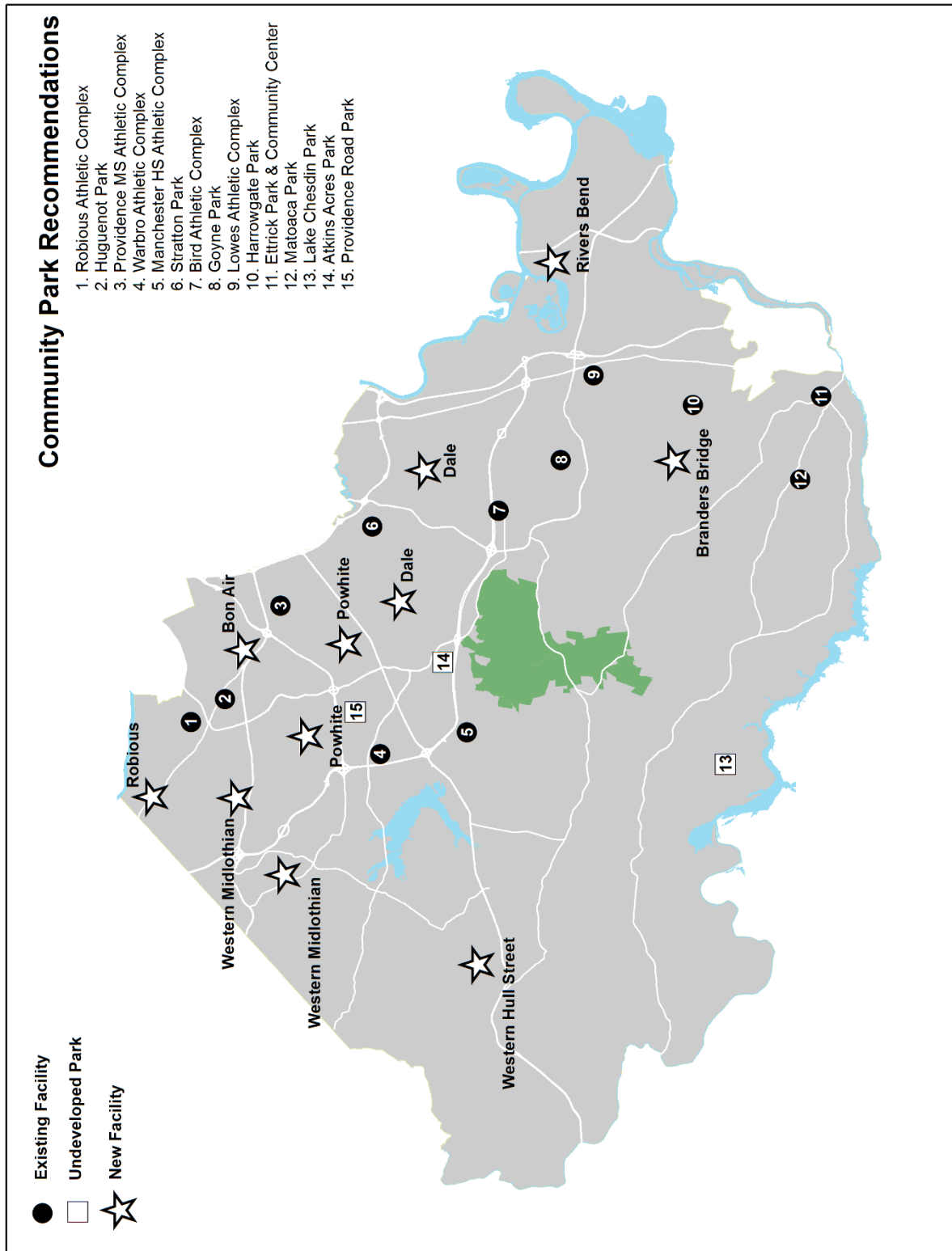
FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Current Need

- Develop properties already acquired for community park use, such as Atkins Acres & Providence Road**.**

- **Western Hull Street Area**: area generally west of Otterdale Road north of Hull Street Road.

Future Need

- **2 Parks, Western Midlothian Area:** in the vicinity of Old Hundred Road, and Route 288. *Note: one Regional Park could be substituted for these park facilities.*

- **2 Parks, Dale Area:** in the area bounded by Hull Street Road, Route 288, CSX Railroad and county boundary.

- **1 Park, Rivers Bend Area:** in the area east of Interstate 95 and south of Dutch Gap Conservation Area.

- **1 Park, Branders Bridge Area:** in the vicinity of Branders Bridge and Bradley Bridge Roads north of Woodpecker Road.

- **1 Park, Robious Area:** generally north of Robious Road west of Huguenot Road.

- **2 Parks, Powhite Parkway Area:** generally east of Route 288, north of Hull Street Road and south of Midlothian Turnpike.

- **1 Park, Bon Air Area:** generally north of Midlothian Turnpike, south/east of Huguenot Road.

Community Park Recommendations

1. Robious Athletic Complex
2. Huguenot Park
3. Providence MS Athletic Complex
4. Warbro Athletic Complex
5. Manchester HS Athletic Complex
6. Stratton Park
7. Bird Athletic Complex
8. Goyne Park
9. Lowes Athletic Complex
10. Harrowgate Park
11. Ettrick Park & Community Center
12. Matoaca Park
13. Lake Chesdin Park
14. Atkins Acres Park
15. Providence Road Park

- ● Existing Facility
- ☐ Undeveloped Park
- ☆ New Facility

Neighborhood Parks

GENERAL CRITERIA

- **Size:** 5 – 20 acres

- **Service Radius:** 1.5 miles

- **Drive Time:** 5 minutes

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- Should be located on land with direct access to an existing or proposed collector road and adjacent or in the vicinity of existing or planned residential areas.

- Park configuration for active athletic uses, picnicking/court games and natural areas and other related uses should be customized to site and community need.

- Should include selected recreation activities and facilities, customized to community context as follows: diamond fields for baseball/softball and other sports that can use this type of field configuration; rectangular fields for football, lacrosse, field hockey, soccer and other sports that can use this type of field configuration; courts for tennis, basketball, pickleball and other sports that can use this type of court configuration; lighting of fields and courts; parking; spectator facilities; restrooms/concession buildings; picnic shelters and areas; playgrounds; boating access to rivers, streams and lakes; bicycle, fitness and walking trails; general non-structured open space for outdoor activities and events, ornamental and produce gardens; nature trails, centers and other specialized recreation compatible with the park and surrounding neighborhoods.

- Neighborhood parks should be co-located with school facilities where possible and be open to the public during non-school hours. Continue shared use agreements with schools for use of outdoor athletic fields and indoor spaces such as gymnasiums and classrooms for public park use.

- Recreation centers may be located within neighborhood parks and may include multi-purpose rooms, gymnasium(s), kitchen, game room, arts and crafts facilities, classrooms, restrooms, auditoriums, fitness areas and/or other activities/spaces that meet the needs of county residents.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Countywide: This park category should be used to supplement regional and community parks in specific geographies where there is insufficient regional, community and neighborhood park acreage. In these areas, development proposals, where appropriate, should include neighborhood park sites and facilities that complement the development and serve public needs.

Current Need

- **Cogbill Road Park:** in the vicinity of Cogbill Road west of Route 10 and east of Belmont Road, part of the Cogbill Conservation Area.

- **Old Hundred/Otterdale:** in conjunction with construction of new elementary school.

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PARKS

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- **Western Hull Street Road:** in the area north of Hull Street Road, south of Duval Road and west of Otterdale Road.

- **Beulah:** in conjunction with the construction of a new elementary school.
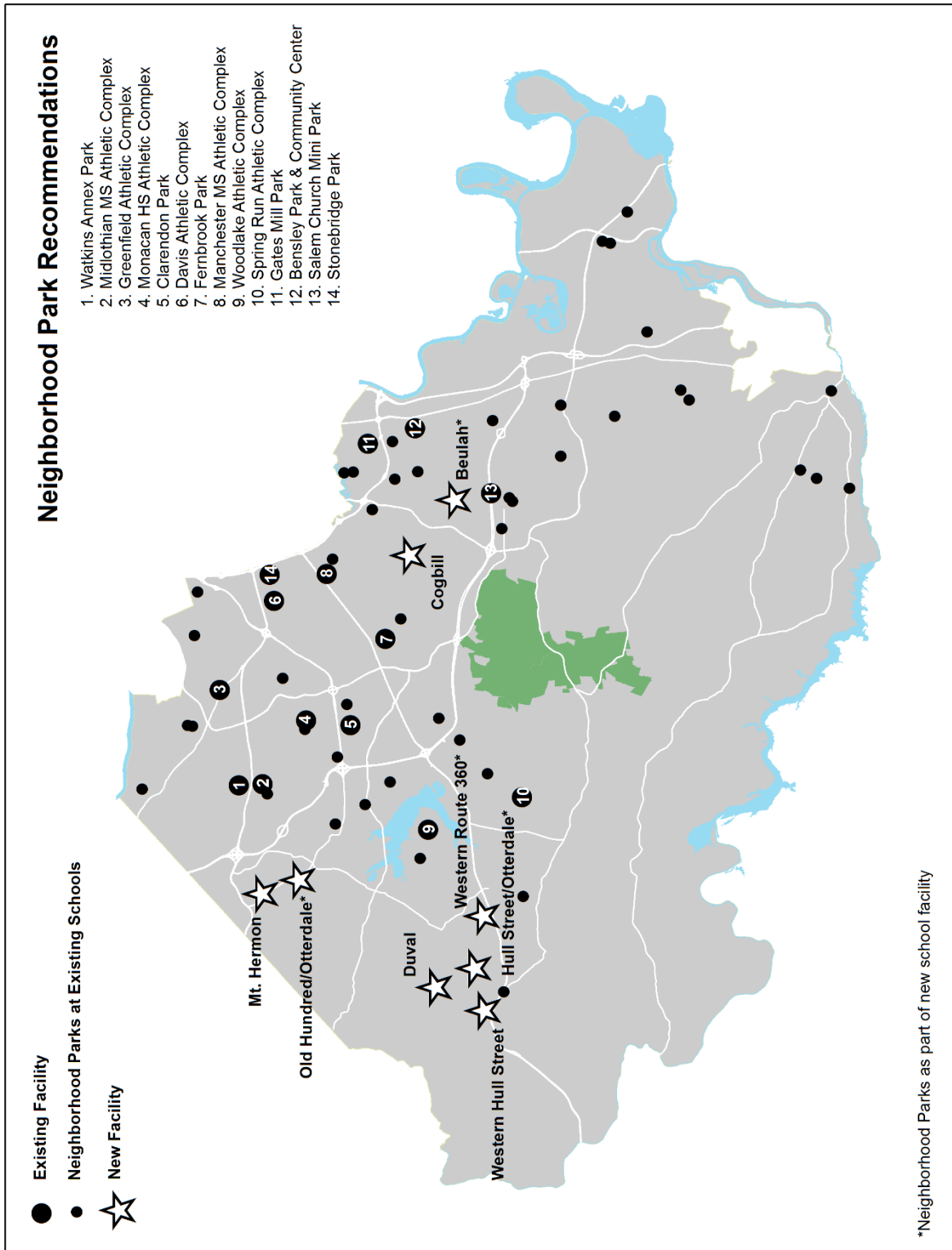
Future Need

- **Duval Road:** in the area north of Duval Road west of Otterdale Road, and generally south of Horsepen Creek.

- **Mt. Hermon Road:** in the vicinity of Mt. Hermon Road and Old Hundred Road south of Midlothian Turnpike.

- **Hull Street/Otterdale:** in conjunction with construction of a new elementary school.

- **Western Route 360:** in conjunction with construction of a new middle school.

URBAN PARKS

GENERAL CRITERIA

- Intended to be developed and programmed through public-private partnerships and enhance and offer unique recreational, event or open space for the benefit of the development, county residents and visitors. Each site should be developed in a way that complements surrounding development and fits the context of the community.

- Urban parks should be considered in high intensity areas where sufficient park acreage is difficult to acquire and where parkland would enhance existing or planned development. Principal locations are envisioned, but not limited to, Regional Mixed Use, Residential Mixed Use and Community Mixed Use on the Land Use Plan Map.

- Urban parks should not be considered a replacement for neighborhood parks, but rather complement and provide linkages within mixed use areas and to the county's parks and open space network. These parks may also be used to satisfy open space requirements in high intensity developments.

- Site location should align with pedestrian and bicycle access within the development and serve as focal points or gateways. Sites should contain appropriate facilities such as hardscaped plazas, open space, spaces between buildings and buffer areas.

- Recreation centers may be located within urban parks and may include multi-purpose rooms, gymnasium(s), kitchen, game room, arts and crafts facilities, classrooms, restrooms, auditoriums, fitness areas and/or other activities/spaces that meet the needs of county residents and complement the development.

PARKS

Neighborhood Park Recommendations

1. Watkins Annex Park
2. Midlothian MS Athletic Complex
3. Greenfield Athletic Complex
4. Monacan HS Athletic Complex
5. Clarendon Park
6. Davis Athletic Complex
7. Fernbrook Park
8. Manchester MS Athletic Complex
9. Woodlake Athletic Complex
10. Spring Run Athletic Complex
11. Gates Mill Park
12. Bensley Park & Community Center
13. Salem Church Mini Park
14. Stonebridge Park

Existing Facility

Neighborhood Parks at Existing Schools

New Facility

Beulah*

Cogbill

Western Route 360*

Hull Street/Otterdale*

Duval

Mt. Hermon

Old Hundred/Otterdale*

Western Hull Street

*Neighborhood Parks as part of new school facility
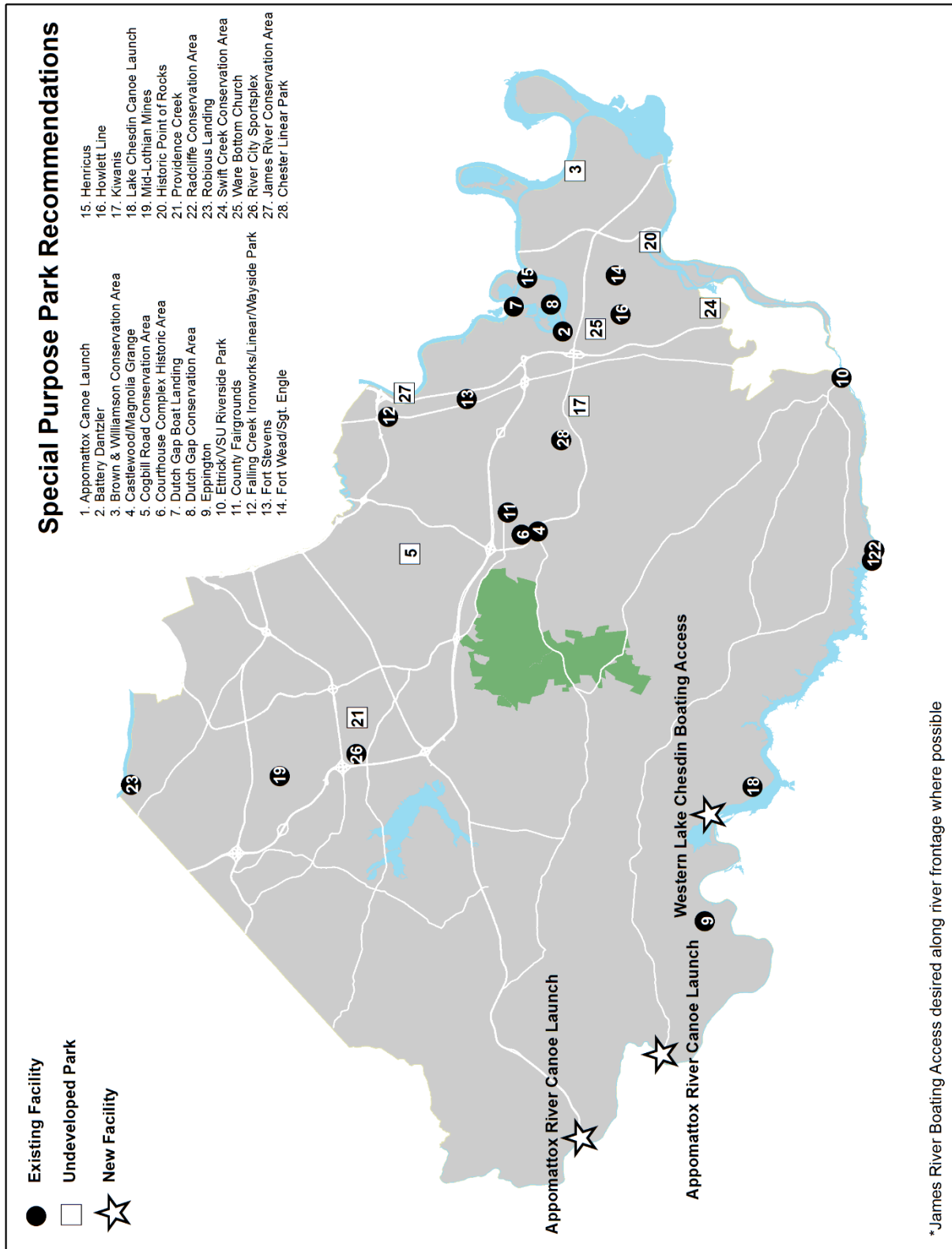

Special Purpose Parks

- Intended to preserve, enhance, interpret and offer unique recreational, cultural, historical and/or environmental resources for the benefit of county residents and visitors. They should be located on sites with historical, ecological, and/or cultural significance, special recreational offerings, and include supporting facilities for education, conservation, recreation and preservation.

- No specific level of service standard is articulated due to the unique nature of each park site.

- Should contain appropriate facilities that provide for public use and enjoyment of the natural, recreational, cultural or historic resources being preserved or enhanced and appropriate community recreation facilities for sites in the vicinity of, or adjacent to residential areas to address park needs. These parks should also be connected to adjacent similar public and private sites and facilities when appropriate. Priority development focus should be on preservation of the resource, with emphasis on historical structures.

- Develop linear parks, with trails systems, that connect to the routes identified on the Bikeways and Trails Plan, blueways (water trails on navigable streams and other water bodies) and to public parks and other destinations.

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

Countywide: acquire access/land along the county's major waterways, and cultural, historical, environmental and special recreational land, sites, structures or areas that would preserve the history, culture, natural beauty or offer special recreational opportunities in the county. Facility recommendations address water-based recreation only, all other facilities are acquired and developed on a site-by-site basis.

- Access to the site should consider the unique resource of the park, view sheds and general setting that compliments and enhances park identity and the function of the park. Non-vehicular transportation access should be a consideration, such as bikeways, trails and water-based access.

- Park configuration should be customized dependent upon the nature of the facility (historic, cultural, recreational, environmental).

PARKS

Special Purpose Park Recommendations

1. Appomattox Canoe Launch
2. Battery Dantzler
3. Brown & Williamson Conservation Area
4. Castlewood/Magnolia Grange
5. Cogbill Road Conservation Area
6. Courthouse Complex Historic Area
7. Dutch Gap Boat Landing
8. Dutch Gap Conservation Area
9. Eppington
10. Ettrick/VSU Riverside Park
11. County Fairgrounds
12. Falling Creek Ironworks/Linear/Wayside Park
13. Fort Stevens
14. Fort Wead/Sgt. Engle
15. Henricus
16. Howlett Line
17. Kiwanis
18. Lake Chesdin Canoe Launch
19. Mid-Lothian Mines
20. Historic Point of Rocks
21. Providence Creek
22. Radcliffe Conservation Area
23. Robious Landing
24. Swift Creek Conservation Area
25. Ware Bottom Church
26. River City Sportsplex
27. James River Conservation Area
28. Chester Linear Park

Existing Facility

Undeveloped Park

New Facility

Appomattox River Canoe Launch

Appomattox River Canoe Launch

Western Lake Chesdin Boating Access

*James River Boating Access desired along river frontage where possible

Recreation Centers

GENERAL CRITERIA

- **Size:** 5,000 to 40,000 square feet

- **Service Radius:** 3 miles

- **Drive Time:** 10 minutes

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- Should be located on land with direct access to an existing or proposed major arterial or collector road. Site acreage should be a minimum of 5 buildable acres, with 10 acres for larger facilities. Additional land may be needed for supplemental outdoor facilities.

- May be located within all park types and co-located with schools, libraries, community resource centers and within private developments.

- Outdoor facilities should be considered that enhance indoor programming and provide compatible community recreation uses customized to building purpose, site and community context.

- Should include multi-purpose rooms, gymnasium(s), kitchen, game room, arts and crafts facilities, classrooms, restrooms, auditoriums, fitness areas and/or other activities/spaces that meet the needs of county residents.

- Continue shared-use agreements with public schools for use of indoor facilities and partner for co-location of recreation center/community meeting spaces as part of new school designs and major renovation projects. Former school, vacant commercial and other government buildings should be considered for recreation center sites.
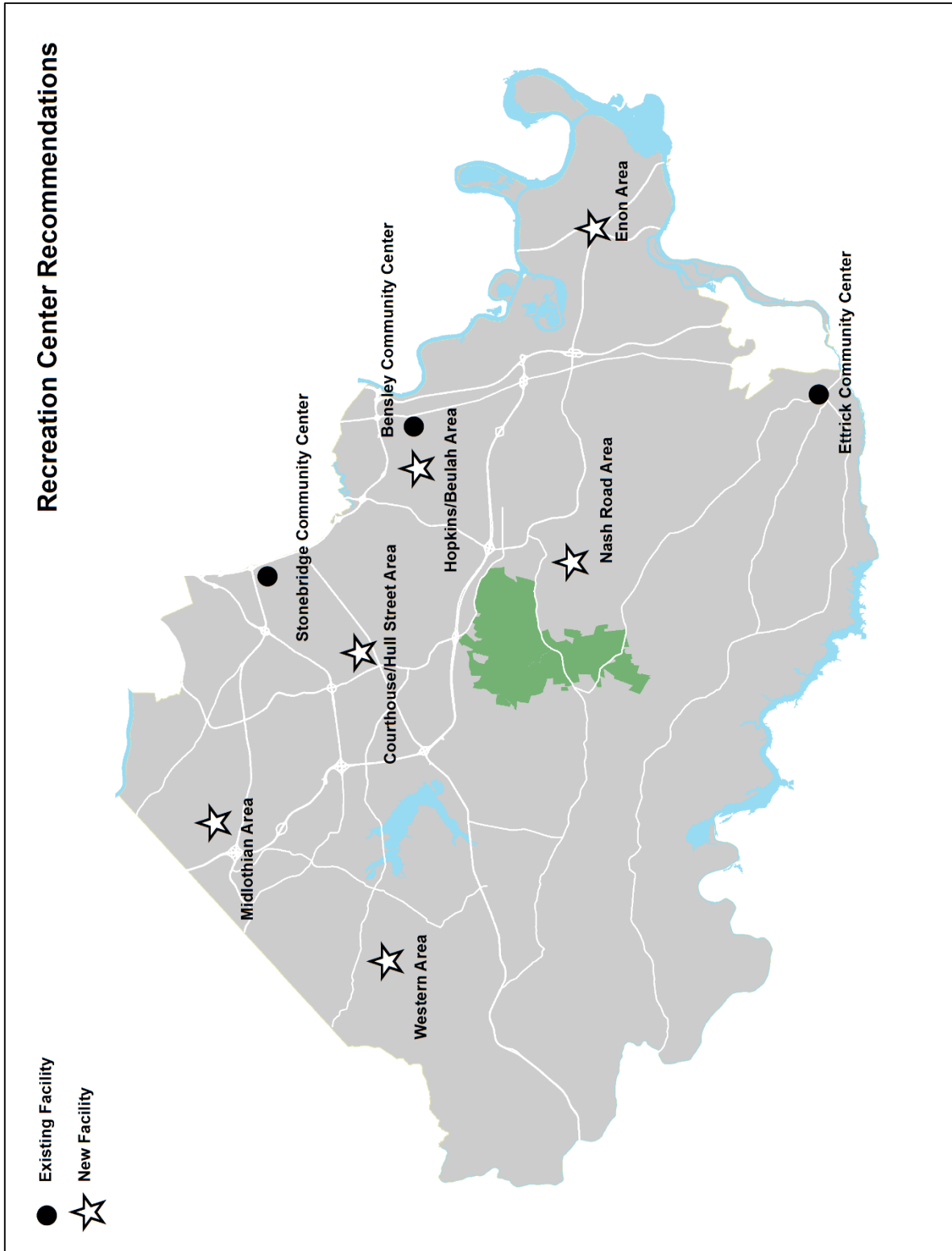
FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Current Need

- **Western Area:** generally between Hull Street Road and Old Hundred Road west of Route 288.

- **Midlothian Area:** generally north of Midlothian Turnpike east of Route 288.

- **Hopkins/Beulah Area:** generally in the vicinity of Hopkins and Beulah Roads, former Beulah Elementary School site.

Future Need

- **Courthouse/Hull Street Area:** generally in the vicinity of Courthouse Road and Hull Street Road.

- **Nash Road Area:** generally south of Beach Road, north of Woodpecker Road and east of Pocahontas State Park.

- **Enon Area:** generally in the vicinity of I-295 and Route 10.

Recreation Center Recommendations

Enon Area

Ettrick Community Center

Bensley Community Center

Stonebridge Community Center

Hopkins/Beulah Area

Nash Road Area

Courthouse/Hull Street Area

Midlothian Area

Western Area

● Existing Facility

☆ New Facility

General Services

Government Center

General government administrative functions should continue to be developed and concentrated at the Government Center at Route 288 and Iron Bridge Road to foster effective and customer-friendly delivery of service to the public and efficient interaction among county departments. Highly specialized functions (e.g. school bus maintenance) may be located outside of the Government Center complex based on planning/programming studies completed as a part of capital planning efforts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Update the *Government Center Master Plan*, or portions of the plan, to align with the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan. Use the *Master Plan* to guide the development of the Government Center.

- Provide administrative, maintenance and warehousing facilities for employees and work functions that support the provision of high quality services.

- Construct, renovate, replace and expand facilities in accordance with General Services facility management policies and procedures, and facility condition assessment data.

- Promote the use and development of the Government Center for various educational, cultural and other social events, including tourism and other economic development-related efforts.

- Improve access to and within the Government Center through alternative modes of transportation, including mass transit, pedestrian and bicycle access.

- Improve signage, wayfinding, accessibility, sidewalks, crosswalks and parking for citizens and visitors to the Government Center.

- Identify 'swing space' to temporarily house employees during construction, renovation and maintenance projects.

- Identify/construct adequate storage space for equipment, materials and supplies used by various departments.

Aviation Services

The Chesterfield County Richmond Executive Airport provides quality aviation facilities and services that meet the needs of businesses, agencies, recreational flyers and the community. The county's airport is designated by the Federal Aviation Administration as a general aviation reliever to Richmond International Airport in Henrico County and contains amenities commensurate with such status. Airport services are delivered in coordination with the county's fixed-based operator (FBO), who provides numerous services for airport customers, such as fueling, ramp/line service and aircraft management and maintenance.

The Virginia Department of Aviation (DOAV) estimates that the county's airport had over 64,300 flight operations in 2016. The county's airport is home to approximately 115 aircraft of various types at any given time. Currently, the county's airport contains a 5,500-foot runway and nearly 250,000 square feet of hangar space. The *Airport Master Plan* recommends extending this runway to 6,300 feet, additional corporate hangar space and various other facility improvements.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Use the *Airport Master Plan* to guide the development of the Chesterfield County Airport.

- Continue to follow levels of service standards as determined by the Federal Aviation Administration and Virginia Department of Aviation.

- Develop additional overlay standards that protect the current and future development and operation of the county's airport from incompatible land uses.

- Promote and protect the county's airport and surrounding area as a vital economic development resource and catalyst.

- Acquire properties surrounding the airport, as they become available, for the purposes of noise mitigation, providing adequate safety buffers and to support growth and enhancement of the airport for revenue-generating operations.

Solid Waste

The Waste and Resource Recovery (WARR) division of General Services provides convenient, economical, and environmentally friendly public solid waste reduction and recycling programs in cooperation with other public and private partners. County citizens can dispose of municipal solid waste at either of the county's two convenience centers, or by contracting with a private trash hauler. The county is also a member of the Central Virginia Waste Management Authority (CVWMA), a public service authority that implements solid waste management (including e-waste) and recycling programs for the Richmond region.

While the county does not currently operate an active landfill, WARR oversees the operation of convenience centers located on Warbro Road and on Iron Bridge Road. These convenience centers collect waste from residents that is then transported to privately-owned sanitary landfills for proper disposal. In fiscal year 2016, the division collected nearly 21,000 tons of household refuse from over 202,000 customers at the county's two convenience centers. Customer use of the county's convenience centers have been increasing since FY 2015. At the same time, the number of curbside recycling customers has decreased due to the availability of recycling services from private haulers. The region's recycling set-out rate was approximately 37 percent in FY 16.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD

- Locate convenience centers in accessible locations in the county to allow for safe and efficient operations at each center, accommodate traffic queuing, mitigate impacts on adjacent properties and within a 20-minute drive of developed areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Begin planning studies for an additional convenience center in the western area of the county. This facility should be approximately 10 to 15 acres and generally located south of Genito Road, west of Otterdale Road and north of River Road.

- Establish and maintain convenient and cost-effective recycling programs countywide through cooperation with CVWMA and private haulers to reduce the amount of solid waste sent to landfills, and exceed the state-mandated 25% recycling rate.

- Maintain required environmental oversight of closed landfill sites.

Fleet Management

The Fleet Management Division provides for the safe, convenient and reliable servicing of the county's fleet of vehicles in an efficient and cost-effective manner. This division oversees the maintenance, repair and fueling needs of the county's vehicle fleet, including Fire/EMS equipment, police vehicles, school buses, and general county vehicles. Many of these vehicles require specialized equipment for repair and maintenance work. The division constantly tracks emerging fueling trends and changes due to technological advances and supports proven, cost-effective alternative fueling choices.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD

- Conveniently locate fleet maintenance facilities to the majority of fleet users, taking into account the unique needs and operational procedures of these customers so as to meet or exceed vehicle availability rate performance metrics.

- Ensure vehicle maintenance facilities are adequately sized to accommodate the safe and efficient repair of modern vehicles (e.g., fire apparatus and school buses).

- Provide strategically located vehicle fueling sites throughout the county to achieve cost savings by minimizing the distance traveled to access fuel and reduce reliance on fuel from other sources.

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- Industrial, Corporate Office/Research & Development/Light Industrial and General Business areas shown on the Land Use Plan Map are preferred. Sites should be well buffered from incompatible uses. Co-location opportunities with other county facilities should be explored when evaluating sites.

- Facilities should have at least one direct access to a collector or major arterial road. Sites offering both north/south and east/west travel should be preferred.

- Facilities should be located to reduce the amount of transit time to these facilities by fleet customers.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Current Need

- **Fire Apparatus Repair Bays:** evaluate options for construction of fire apparatus repair bays on the former fire training grounds in the Government Center. This facility should also provide bay space for radio system installation/repair activities for larger vehicles.

- **Fueling Facilities:** evaluate options for and construct additional fueling facilities in the western Hull Street Corridor and Matoaca District. Each site should accommodate a variety of fleet vehicles and include fuel storage tanks and pumps for unleaded, diesel and propane fuel.

- **Northwest Bus Facility:** replacement of the existing Walmsley bus facility, this new facility should be located on at least 15 buildable acres and include a minimum 20,000 square foot facility, school

bus parking areas and a fueling center. The current Walmsley bus facility would remain as a fueling site and bus parking area.
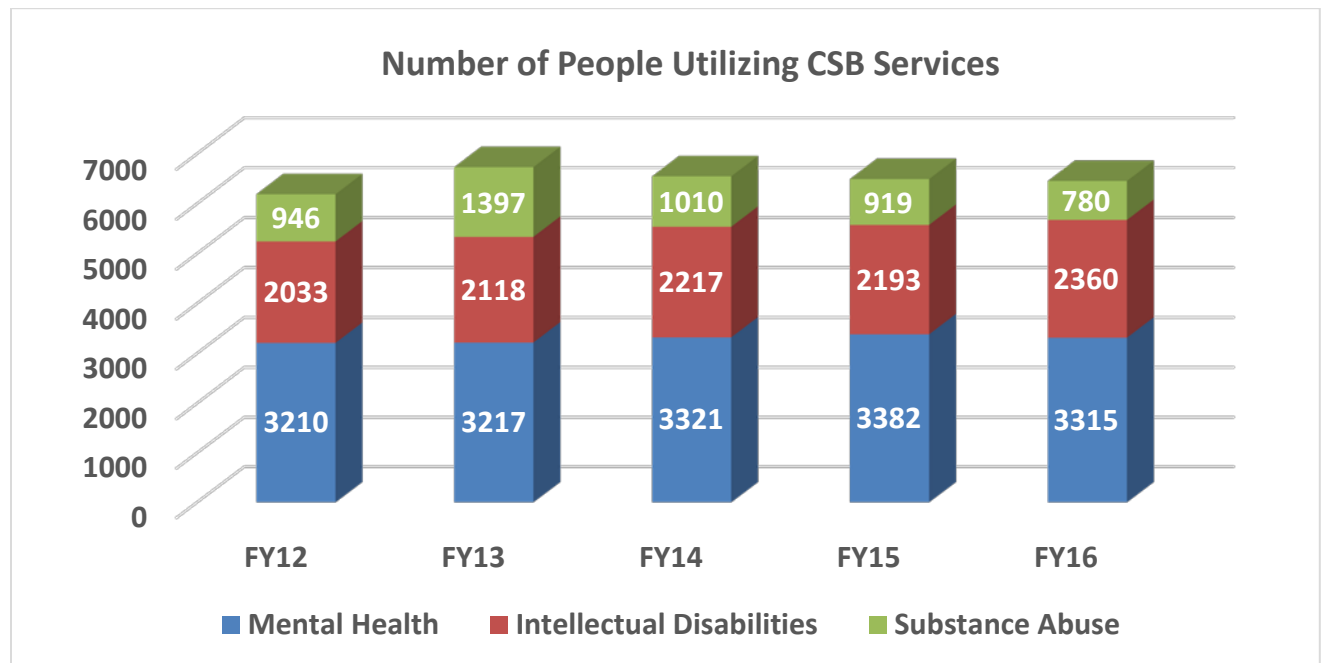
- *If construction of the above 2 facilities is determined to be unfeasible, a northwest fleet facility that can accommodate all existing vehicle repairs should be considered. This facility should be located on at least 25 buildable acres and include bus parking/staging areas. Facility should be at least 40,000 square feet and include a fueling center.*

Community Services Board / Mental Health Support Services

OVERVIEW

The Chesterfield Community Services Board/Department of Mental Health Support Services (CSB) serves adults and children with mental health and substance use disorders and those with developmental and intellectual disabilities. One of 40 community services boards across the Commonwealth, the department is governed by a 15-member citizen board, appointed by the Chesterfield County Board of Supervisors. The ***Code of Virginia*** mandates community services boards to provide assessments for individuals who are experiencing a mental health crisis, 24/7/365, and case management for all service populations. In addition to these services, the CSB provides a comprehensive array of services to treat and support those with complex mental health and substance use disorders and those with intellectual or developmental disabilities including individual and group counseling, psychiatric services, day support programs, employment programs, residential services, prevention services and early intervention for infants and toddlers. The CSB is part of a community of providers, working closely with private, non-profit and other governmental sectors to achieve its mission. Regardless of who provides the service, all are designed to meet the specific needs of the individuals and their families that they may achieve independence and an improved quality of life. As the county continues to grow, age and change, providing adequate and efficient services and programs to these vulnerable populations will be a challenge.

Number of People Utilizing CSB Services

	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Substance Abuse	946	1397	1010	919	780
Intellectual Disabilities	2033	2118	2217	2193	2360
Mental Health	3210	3217	3321	3382	3315

Located within the Government Center, the Rogers Building is the main office for the CSB. The CSB operates its emergency services, mental health and substance use outpatient counseling, psychiatric services, prevention, and administrative support from the Rogers Building. Case managers have offices in the Rogers Building as well, but are mobile serving individuals and families in the community. The Rogers Building is over 20 years old, is overcrowded and no longer meets the programming needs of the department.

MENTAL HEALTH/SOCIAL SERVICES

Satellite offices hold day services for individuals with serious mental illness and intellectual disabilities, employment, residential, early intervention and the Families First programs. All offices, except for the day program serving residents with serious mental illness, are leased by the department.

While the Rogers Building, strategically placed in the Government Center, creates a one-stop for residents seeking other County services, transportation is difficult for many who are served by the CSB in a "one-location" model of programming. Access Chesterfield, Medicaid transportation and the department's own transportation service are used to help residents get to and from appointments, however ride times and waiting lists can be long for many of the individuals served and is especially hard on those with physical disabilities.
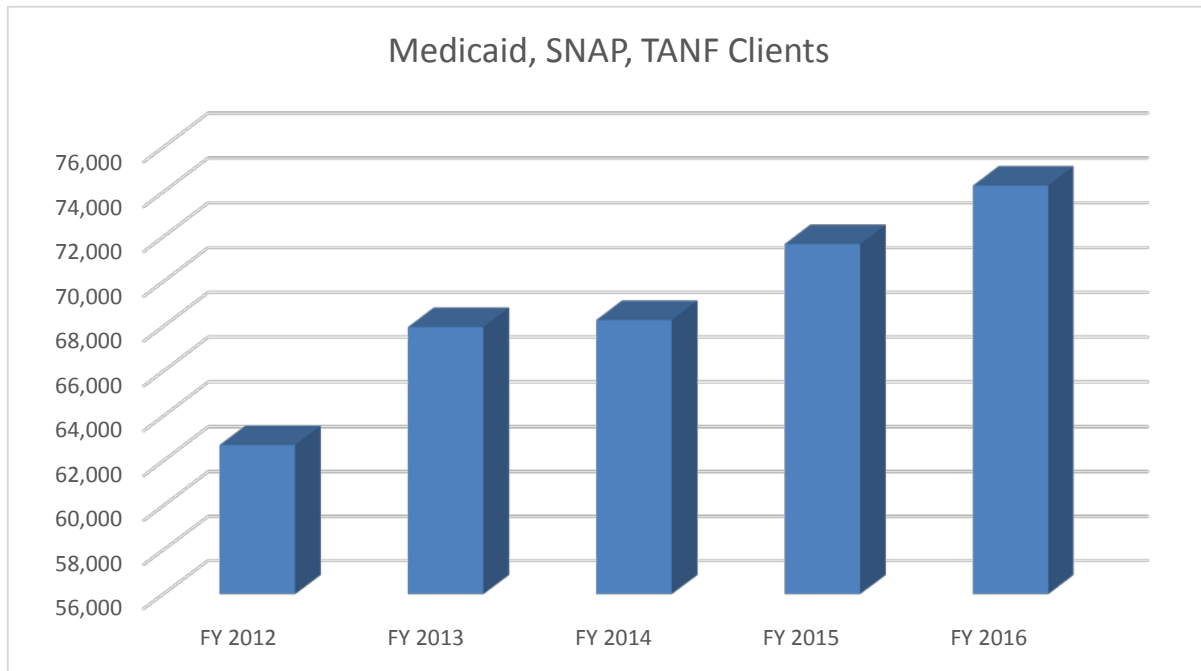
Social Services

OVERVIEW

The Department of Social Services (DSS) administers programs that are available to the citizens of Chesterfield County and the City of Colonial Heights. The agency is governed by a nine-member local Board of Social Services. Program areas include prevention, foster care and adoption, child protective services, employment services, child day care services, adult services and emergency assistance which include Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid and the Housing Choice Voucher Program. The Department's mission is to provide advocacy and excellent services that encourage self-sufficiency, preserve and restore families, and protect the wellbeing of children, senior citizens and people with disabilities. DSS routinely partners with public, private, non-profit and civic organizations to accomplish their mission.

The demand for DSS programs and services is dependent upon a variety of social, economic and demographic factors. Demand for services continues to grow in service areas that are mandated by the *Code of Virginia*. There has been a 96.5% increase in the number of youth entering foster care since FY2012. In FY2016 a total of 2,081 child protective service (CPS) referrals were received and investigated. The agency's main switchboard received 116,626 calls from customers in FY2016, an average of 56 calls every hour.
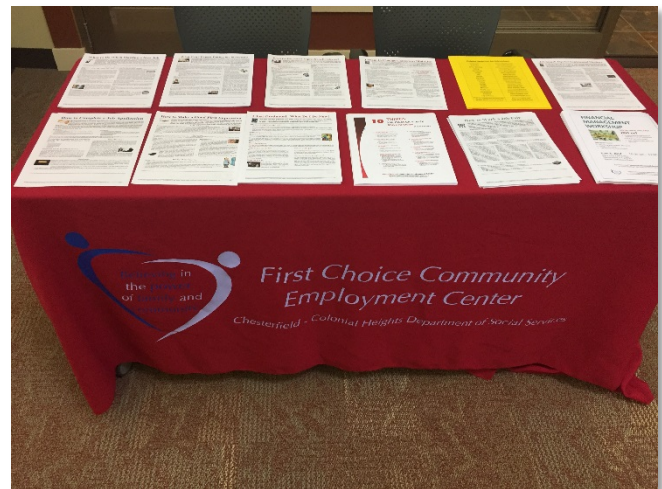
In addition, caseloads for major benefit programs have increased dramatically as shown in the chart below, which depicts the number of unduplicated clients across the Medicaid, SNAP and TANF programs for the period FY2012 – FY2016. As these programs are primarily client-based, DSS desires to have facilities in proximity to its clientele to promote efficiency and accessibility.

MENTAL HEALTH/SOCIAL SERVICES

Medicaid, SNAP, TANF Clients

(Bar chart showing Medicaid, SNAP, TANF Clients by fiscal year. Y-axis ranges from 56,000 to 76,000.)

Fiscal Year	Approximate Clients
FY 2012	63,000
FY 2013	68,000
FY 2014	68,500
FY 2015	72,000
FY 2016	74,500

DSS currently provides services at the Smith Wagner Building in the Government Center Complex, which can be a challenge for clients who lack personal vehicle transportation or are unable to drive. Services are provided offsite by a community outreach worker, who visits several community sites each week to provide information and distribute/collect applications for benefit programs. Family services workers routinely provide services offsite to children, families, seniors and people with disabilities throughout the community. As the county continues to grow and change, providing adequate and efficient services and programs to these vulnerable populations will be a challenge. To best meet the needs of citizens, continued partnerships with public, private and non-profit agencies should be encouraged to provide needed programs, services and facilities.

Mental Health / Social Services Facility Recommendations

Improved access can be achieved by co-locating programs and services provided by the CSB and/or Social Services with other departments such as Health, Parks & Recreation and Libraries through a Community Resource Center (CRC) model. Such centers should be located in proximity to where those who need such service reside.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

- Support primary administrative, program and service functions at the Government Center.

- Provide satellite and Community Resource Center program and service delivery in constructed or leased spaces conveniently accessible to concentrations of clients.

MENTAL HEALTH/SOCIAL SERVICES

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- CRC facilities (county owned and leased) should be located in areas of the county in which there is the highest demand for services.

- CRC facilities (county owned and leased) should be located with convenient access to a major arterial road and, if possible, located near two major arterial roads offering both north/south and east/west travel.

- CRC facilities (county owned or leased) should include connections to pedestrian and public transportation networks where possible.

- Satellite facilities should be located in leased spaces or within other appropriate public facilities to best serve neighborhood-level access to programs in high-needs areas.
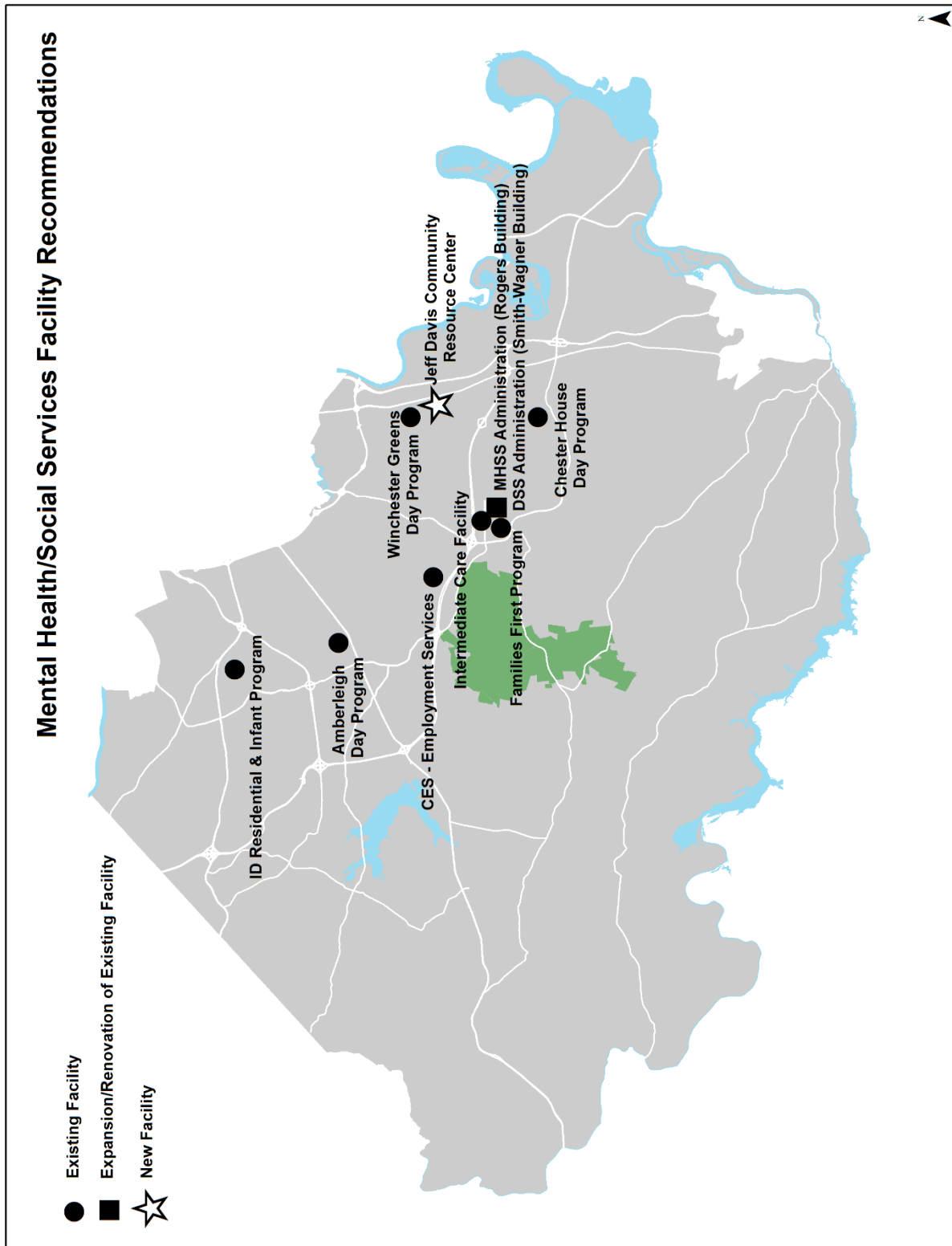
FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Current Need

- Renovate the Rogers Building to meet the needs of residents served by programs offered now and into the future.

- Identify and develop a Community Resource Center in Route 1 area north of Route 288.

Future Need

- Explore and develop leased space opportunities in areas of the county in which there is the highest demand for services.

- Consider partnering with other departments where appropriate in the Community Resource Center concept (space consideration within Recreation Centers and/or Libraries) when designing these facilities.

- Continue partnerships with other public, private and non-profit agencies to provide needed programs, services and facilities.

Mental Health/Social Services Facility Recommendations

Existing Facility

Expansion/Renovation of Existing Facility

New Facility

Jeff Davis Community Resource Center

MHSS Administration (Rogers Building)
DSS Administration (Smith-Wagner Building)

Winchester Greens Day Program

Chester House Day Program

Intermediate Care Facility

Families First Program

CES - Employment Services

Amberleigh Day Program

ID Residential & Infant Program

Telecommunication Facilities

OVERVIEW

Telecommunications services providing wireless transmission of voice and data (re: cellular and personal communication services (PCS), paging, wireless internet services and mobile radio) are viewed as public utility services that benefit the community. These services operate from wireless networks that are dependent upon antenna devices, supporting towers and related transmission equipment. These facilities require county review and approval through the development review process. A Board of Supervisors policy currently exists which provides greater detail on the siting and design of telecommunications facilities. Upon adoption of this Plan, this policy should be reviewed and amended where appropriate. The *Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996* limits local authority over certain locational aspects of these facilities.

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

The following guidelines should be used when addressing telecommunication facilities. Site specific analysis will be performed through the zoning process and additional requirements may be suggested. These criteria should be reviewed and modified as new technology becomes available.

- **Design and Location Generally.** Promote the design and location of telecommunications facilities to provide broad access to communication services and minimize the numbers of towers and their impact on the surrounding area.

- **Location.** The following options and guidelines should be used to determine the appropriate locations for telecommunications towers in the following priority:

  o Encourage co-location on existing telecommunications towers rather than new freestanding structures.

  o Encourage telecommunication facilities to be incorporated into existing building features such as rooftops, church steeples/spires, water storage tanks, light poles and electrical transmission structures rather than constructing new freestanding structures.

  o Where co-location or incorporation into an existing structure is not feasible, freestanding towers may be appropriate under the following circumstances:

    ▪ In areas designated for Residential Agricultural or Rural Residential/Agricultural uses on the Land Use Plan Map, towers should not be located in highly visible areas. Further, natural features such as topography and streams should be used to provide transition between existing and future residential development.

    ▪ In areas either zoned or designated on the Land Use Plan Map for residential development other than Residential Agricultural or Rural Residential/Agricultural uses; or in areas zoned or designated on the Land Use Plan Map for non-residential development other than General Business or Industrial; or in high visibility areas, towers should be located and designed to conceal these facilities to the greatest degree feasible and minimize the visual impact.

- In areas zoned or designated on the Land Use Plan Map for General Business or Industrial uses, the visual impact of the base of the tower should be minimized.

- **Design Criteria.** The visual presence and prominence of freestanding towers should be minimized by:

  o Locating where natural features such as topography or forested areas exist and will be maintained.

  o Obscuring or blocking views with other existing structures.

  o Using stealth designs to disguise and camouflage the appearance so as to resemble other structures (i.e. flagpoles, bell towers). When this is not feasible, the tower should be of a monopole design.

  o Using a neutral color.

  o Prohibiting lighting unless required by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). If the FAA requires lighting, the lighting design should limit intensity, direction and timing.